CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28515—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st Aug.
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3036	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
R.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3036	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
R.I. MALWA	3970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
R.I. CATHAY	3983	700	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3036	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
R.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
R.I. OCEANA	6126	1700	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3036	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th „

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th Augt.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3857	700	A. B. Daniell	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Steamer To sail
BISAGNO.....On the 8th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 12, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay
August 4, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	29th Aug.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 15th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. "RENOWN" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1891. Agents.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs 15 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 19th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

UNIVERSAL LIFE
ESTABD. 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY,
G.'S LINIMENT,
An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.
Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.
The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—
"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.
(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."
An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen. (Sd.) H. F. W."	"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment. (Sd.) W. H. Dem."
"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.	"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDER.
When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.
These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.
"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse.
(Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING
For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.
This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.
In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.
HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.	WORM BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.	DIURETIC BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.	COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.	Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.
Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.	

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BEERS AND STOUT.
TREACHER'S OWN BRAND
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.
BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5	8 6 4	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3	12 4 4
Per case 4 doz. bottles	„ 21	0 23 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	„ 21	0 23 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.
This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6	0 6 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4	0 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.
In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best; has by far the largest sale; and commands the highest price.
The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles, cash	Rs. 6	4 7 0	Per dozen half-bottles, cash	Rs. 4	2 4 10

	Cash. Bottles.	Cash. Half-Bottles.	Credit. Bots.	Credit. Half-Bots.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0	6 12	4 8
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	„ 6 0	„ 4 0	6 12	4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	„ 6 4	„ 4 4	7 0	4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MONSOON.
GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.
CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND NATURAL STICKS.
PATENT STEEL AND AUTOMATIC FRAMES.
COVERED RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.
BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—
SALISBURYS, BEACONSFIELDS, GOLD MOHURS, IMPERIALS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SIESTAS, MAYOS, SUMATRAS, BORNEOS.
NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—
Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES
BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.
Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.
Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE
REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIPPS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B," Rs. 33. and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN.
KANGRA VALLEY.
A FRESH BATCH of the famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	„ 0	14 „
PEKOE	„ 0	13 „
BROKEN PEKOE	„ 0	12 „
BROKEN TEA	„ 0	10 „

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.
TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an upper-storied BANGALOW, "The Cliff," formerly occupied by Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel; and another small one on Walkeshwar Road, previously occupied by Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley.
For particulars apply to the Undersigned.
FOR SALE.
Brand new English-made Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under Spring Victorias, half Cee-Spring Victorias, Canoe, Landaus, and Mail Phætons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses.
A few sets of English-made new plated and brass-mounted single, double, and four-in-hand harnesses.
Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. each.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the *Full Mail Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

WANTED.
SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.
THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.
Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.
No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.
The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.
Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.
By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.
CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of immediately at low rates.
For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
13, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.
5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 16, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lattice, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1891,

PEOPLE'S NIGHT

(8-30 to 11 P.M.).

Admission 8 annas with use of Skates.

MORNING SESSION FROM 11 A.M., to 1 P.M.
AFTERNOON do. 5 to 7 P.M.

Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR will be in attendance during the Sessions, and a BAND will play at the EVENING.

NUGENT & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th August, 1891.

MAIL PASSENGERS

WILL FIND our TWILL LINING SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS delightfully Cool and most agreeable Wear for the Voyage.

Shirts, Six for Rs. 15.

Sleeping Suits, Three for Rs. 16.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES.
LATEST TESTIMONIAL.

(COPY) BRINDISI, February 17th, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the pleasure to inform you that one of your Cash Boxes, fitted with a CHUBB Lock, successfully resisted an attempt made to force it open in the train whilst travelling from Turin to Brindisi on the night of the 16th inst. From the marks on the Box it is evident that considerable violence was used.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
ARDESIR and BYRAMJI.

Messrs. Chubb and Sons, London.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
Illustrated Price List Post Free.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
Vino Tula.	Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Old Fruity Sherry.
	Florio Marsala.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS TOKERSEY DEWSEY, one of the Executors of the last will and Testament of AJRAMULL HEERJEE, deceased, and others have CONTRACTED TO SELL to Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & COMPANY the land and premises hereunder described free from all incumbrances. All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, to or estate or interest in the said premises by way of Mortgage, sale, gift, Lease, Inheritance, or in anywise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned as Solicitors to the purchaser at their office, No. 20, Esplanade Road, National Bank Building, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which and at the expiration of the said period the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the bungalow thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort, Bombay, on the West of the Sopari Baug Road, and containing about five thousand five hundred or five thousand seven hundred square yards, more or less bounded on the East partly by the Sopari Baug Road, and partly by chawls belonging to Jarria, on the North partly by the said chawls and partly by the Curry Road, on the West by the property of Ookerda Khetsee, and on the South by the property lately purchased by Lilladhur Javerchund.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STORES noted in the margin, more or less as may be required, for three years from 1st April, 1892.

Embroideries, laces, badges, headdresses, &c., &c.

2.—Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this office. They must be submitted in duplicate. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3.—Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as Earnest-Money. Cash or Notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4.—The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5.—Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank Deposits, approved Bank deposit receipts, or bond for double the amount of security sufficiently executed for the due fulfilment of his contract within fourteen days from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his Earnest-Money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6.—Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7.—Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1891, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Allpore, The 15th July, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેખ્આદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfeld, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bone of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 15, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. pimful eruption in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and is all scaly dreadful.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
SKIN DISEASES. Sold in 1s. 1½, 2s. 9d. 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

THE ONLY FORMS

KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE

ARE

THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,

Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malause* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (Englishmoney the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0 0
„ 1885	£998,156	0 0
„ 1886	£955,029	0 0
„ 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to } £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874 .....£2,957,174 12 4 | 1884 .....£5,345,407 9 2
1879 .....£4,260,595 15 1 | 1889 .....£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 33
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 3-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4
Third do.	„ 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-4

BOMBAY GAZETT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	10,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Chas. Mercantile	3\0.0	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	--	--	..	..	161xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Printing Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	915
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Fort	515	8,500	18,500	50	90
French	300	500	all	20	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	152½
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura-Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	440
Motussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	207½
New Beras	1,200	500	500	45	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	111½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	385
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	30	80
Samoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Somb Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	11,000	all	Rs. 15	565
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	4	91
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Unit ed	900	1,000	1,00	25	720
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	645
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,160
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,500	Rs. 50	1025
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	635
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	615xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	425
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	410
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	870
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	565
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Hinguanghat Mill	70	500	2	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	365xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	237½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	795
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	740
Leopold	3,500	10	10	15 pr. ct	200
Lord Reay Ig	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	997½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,025
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,00	all	Rs. 60	1302½
Massagon	5,000	25	25	5	125
Morarji Gocul das	1,058	1,00	1,00	70	1,690
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	10	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	383½
Presidency Mills Co. Ld.	745	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,190
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	785
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,401
SholaporeMills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	61
Southern India	1,000	50	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	282½
Standard Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	561
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	465
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock & Ashdown	13,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 182½x
Backbay Baths	500	60	50	12	50
Balham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	92xd
Bapty Bros	0,022	200	138	18	42
Bezar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,825
Do. New Issue	500	372	62	33½	490
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	85xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925xd
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	132½
Gever & Co., Ld	500	100	71	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,00	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Robert & Co	1,500	10	10	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co	4,000	20	17	20½	335
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	100
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	10	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	10	8pr. ct	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	2	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	7 pr. ct	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	20	410
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,00	1,00	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soondy & Co	1,000	100	10	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour	...	..	...	..	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	41½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-5
China Leaf	"	22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-10 "
Do. Old	"	21-13 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-3
English Sovereigns	"	14-2
Do. Dragons	"	14-0
Bar Silver 17 Bottarees	"	109-1
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	108-2
Spruce Silver	"	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT OUTRAGE.—Last night a young Mahomedan woman, named Banu, about 22 years of age, was found by the police lying unconscious on the footpath in Ghora Street, Comerkhadi. She was at once picked up and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where after recovering consciousness, she said that she was forcibly taken to an empty room in a house in Ghora Street by a Mahomedan named Kassam, who attempted to outrage her modesty, but as she refused to yield to his wishes he gagged her mouth to prevent her from raising an alarm and tried to seduce her, but having been foiled in his nefarious business by the strong resistance of the woman, he threw her down on the road from the window—a height of about 18 feet. The police have arrested Kassam, who will be placed to-day before the Magistrate.

DRAINAGE OF HOUSES.—Mr. Framjee Aderjee, of 26, Ezra Street, according to the *Indian Engineer*, has been urging upon the Calcutta Municipality, and recommends to the Bombay Corporation with all the enthusiasm of an inventor, a simple method he has devised for preventing the accumulation of germ-bearing matter in drains. According to the system at present in vogue, the water tanks are within the houses, and the drains are flushed or not according to the carefulness or otherwise of the occupants. Mr. Framjee would place the tanks outside, and have the water let on regularly by Municipal servants. Then the street drains now have a small stream of water running through them night and day, which never fills the channels, and therefore cannot clean them out. According to Mr. Framjee's plan, the water would be allowed to collect in tanks, and would be let into the drains at intervals in such a volume that all refuse would be carried before it. Mr. Framjee has a model of his system, in which the working is clearly shown. So far the plan seems excellent, and its adoption may be recommended; but there is a further and totally distinct part of the plan, which the inventor is unwilling to disclose at once. It is a plan for brushing the drains and so preventing the adhesion of sediment to bottom and sides. Nobody denies that this, if it could be done, would be a desirable thing, and Mr. Framjee thinks he can do it, and at the same time effect a saving instead of an increase in the present cost of cleaning the drains.

MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY.

THE following is the report of the Directors of Kemp and Company, Limited, for the year ending 30th June which has been submitted to the shareholders :—

The Board of Directors now submit to the shareholders the Ninth Annual Report, showing the working of the Company for the year ending the 30th of June 1891. The debts and liabilities as shown in the balance sheet, amounting Rs. 62,412-14-0, have since been liquidated. Laboratory and Godown; Plant, Furniture and Fittings.—The sum of Rs. 6,898-4 has been written off for depreciation. Stock in trade.—The Manager and staff have taken and valued the stock with the usual care, provision has been made for deterioration, and unsaleable goods have been rejected, after which it was most carefully checked, and the Directors have every reason to believe that the amount estimated under this heading is correct. The Directors have themselves again engaged in checking the stock in a large number of items, both in the head office, the laboratory, and branches. Bad debts.—Rs. 2,827-6-1 have been estimated under this head. Profit and loss account.—The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 68,925-13-10, which the Directors recommend to be disposed of as follows :—At credit of profit and loss account, Rs. 68,925-13-10, dividend of 15 per cent. on paid-up capital, or Rs. 26-4-0 per share, Rs. 52,500; deterioration of building, Rs. 2,587-15-7; deterioration of plant and furniture, Rs. 3,410-4-5; bad debts, Rs. 2,827-6-1; bonus to staff, Rs. 3,700; to reserve fund, Rs. 3,000-3-9—Rs. 68,925-13-10. Reserve fund.—This stands at Rs. 1,46,600-4-11, and will, with the Rs. 3,000-3-9 now proposed to add to it, amount to Rs. 1,49,600-8-8. The Directors propose investing the Rs. 3,000-3-9 in Government paper. The Directors again acknowledge Mr. Bristed's continued efficient management and the zeal and willingness of the whole of the staff, and recommend the shareholders to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,700 as a bonus to be distributed to the staff as proposed by the Manager. The Company's branches at Cumballa Hill and Byculla —The Directors are satisfied with the management of these branches. No change has occurred during the year on the Board of Direction. Under section 86 of the Articles of Association, two of the Directors, Dr. Blaney and Mr. Hurkisondass, retire from office by rotation, but under section 88 are eligible for re-election. The Auditors, Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., also retire from office, and it will be for the shareholders present to elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA. *VS.* RALLI BROTHERS.

THIS match was played at the Gymkhana ground yesterday, resulting in a win for the Gymkhana by 29 runs in the first innings. The following are the scores :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B R Patel, b Chonker	13	b Bapasola	3
Temulji, b Writer	37		
R D Cooper, c Mehta, b Chonker.	0	not out	20
S H Harvon, b Chonker	1	l b w, b Bapasola	5
S B Doctor, b Chonker	7	b Bapasola	15
R E Mody, c Mathri, b Chonker..	3	run out	1
E N Daver, not out	22	b Bapasola	2
K E Bamji, b Writer	0	b Writer	0
D D Powvala, b Mathlivala	0		
Muncherji, b Writer	0		
D J Tata, b Writer			
Extras	22	Extras for 6 wkts	16
Total	105	Total	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
D N Writer	88	8	26	4		30	0	10	1
D M Chonker	19	3	39	5		10	1	3	0
N C Bapasola	30	2	12	0		45	6	28	4
B Mathlivala	25	0	6	1		...	...	...	...
B D Gagrat	..	..	..	..		35	3	5	0

Bapasola bowled 1 no ball. Bapasola bowled 2 no balls.

RALLI BROTHERS.

1st Innings.	
Mathuradass, b Muncherji	3
H J Walsh, b Mody	5
S R Mehta, c and b Mody	15
B D Gagrat, c Bamji, b Muncherji	0
Chonker, b Muncherji	5
J Drosos, b Muncherji	5
N C Bapasola, st Cooper, b Muncherji	1
Mathlivala, not out	28
E D Shroff, c Temulji, b Mody	1
D N Writer, c Tata, b Munchorji	4
J Rogers, st Cooper, b Muncherji	2
Extras	7
Total	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Muncherjee	71	3	32	7
R E Mody	65	3	34	3
Powvala	5	0	3	0

MR. HOLT HALLETT AND MRS. PHIPSON.

IF the tirade against the Indian Factory Acts, to which Mr. Holt Hallett has treated the Demography section of the Hygienic Congress, has fallen, as it apparently has done, rather flat, the result, thinks the *Pioneer*, is probably in no small degree due to the telling letter which Mrs. Dr. Pechey-Phipson addressed to the *Times* a few weeks ago. In one of his numerous communications to the leading journal, Mr. Holt Hallett had been daring enough to quote the Bombay lady doctor as a witness that the condition of the female operatives in the Indian mills was very dreadful. We pointed out at the time that this was by no means in harmony with the description Dr. Pechey-Phipson had given in the Bombay papers of a visit to one of the local mills, and as a matter of fact she immediately wrote to the *Times* absolutely repudiating the opinions Mr. Holt Hallett had put into her mouth. It was also shown what a great boon to the Indian women employment in a factory is, how much lighter is the labour there than the labour of the fields, and how favourably it compares with similar work in the factories of England. Finally, English readers were warned that Mr. Holt Hallett was posing as an authority on a subject about which he could not possibly know anything from personal observation. In all this there was nothing which had not been said already; but coming from a lady doctor in India, who has special qualifications, and has had special opportunities, for observing the wants and noting the wishes of the native female operative, the letter made Mr. Hallett cut a very poor figure, and must have been remembered against him at the Hygienic Congress. No one seems to have spoken in his support: but two native delegates were there to tell the Congress that he was talking nonsense. There are two classes of men who do not know when they are beaten—the hero and the fool. Mr. Holt Hallett certainly does not belong to the former: we shall now see whether he belongs to the latter.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE following is the prize list at the Fine Arts Exhibition :—

His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize. A gold medal (open to all amateurs) for the best original picture in either oils or water-colours.—Mrs. Gauntlet, for the water-colour picture entitled "His First Smoke."

Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne's Prize, Rs. 50, for the best series of six photographs, portrait or landscape taken by an amateur in India since date of the last Exhibition, *i. e.*, September 1890.—Dr. Newland.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Prize, Rs. 150 (open to all Amateurs), for an original picture in oils the painter of which wins no other prize at this Exhibition.—Mr. W. Reilly.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's First Prize, Rs. 150 (open to Commissioned Officers only), for an original picture in either oils or water-colours.—Major the Hon'ble F. W. J. Shore.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Second Prize, Rs. 50 (open to Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers only), for an original picture in any style.—Sub-Conductor Archbold.

The Hon'ble Colonel Pemberton's Prize, Rs. 100 (open to all amateurs), for a series of not less than three original water-colour sketches from nature.—Dr. E. R. Johnston.

The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins' Prize, Rs. 100, for the best original picture in water-colours, by a Lady Amateur, for which a prize has never previously been awarded.—Mrs. Gauntlet.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury's Prizes for Children under 16 years.—1st, Rs. 25, Miss Lila Hearsay; 2nd, Rs. 15, Miss Elsmie; 3rd, Rs. 10, Miss Baines; 4th (given by Miss Thomson) Master C. Browne.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar's Prize, Rs. 100, for a purely Indian architectural subject.—Mr. Kitchener.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala's Prize, Rs. 125, for the best water-colour whose painter wins no other prize.—Mr. L. Prickett.

His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala's Prizes, Rs. 50 for the best monochrome, Rs. 50 for the best portrait } Any medium.

For the best monochrome—Mrs. E. James; for the best portrait.—Colonel Woodthorpe.

The Society's Prizes. For figures (water-colour)—Captain Ommanney.

Highly commended.—Mr. N. Smythe, Mrs. Nicholson, Colonel Ardagh, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Kitchener, Captains Temple, Bythell, Day, and Oldfield, and Mr. Benjamin.

Commended—Miss Thuillier, Mrs. Williamson, Miss Milne, Miss Merk, Miss Ewart, Mrs. G. Young, Mrs. Cotesworth, Mrs. Hunter, Miss McAndrew, Captains Day, Bythell, and Oldfield, Mr. Colomb, Major Hart, Colonel Woodthorpe, Dr. Johnson, Major O. Radford, Mr. Justice Parsons, and Dr. Willoughby.

For an original oil painting (Rs. 80).—Mr. Molyneux.

For an original water-colour painting, Rs. 80—Colonel G. Strahan.

For an original fruit, flower on still-life subject in either oils or water-colours, Rs. 60.—Miss V. Mackesy.

Open to Native Artists only. For a picture in any style, Rs. 60.—Mr. Festonji Bomanji.

Mrs. Gauntlet's picture "His First Smoke" represents a native boy squatting on the ground under a bank, and smoking at the mouthpiece of a hookah; a girl, who is kneeling on the ground, blows at the bowl. The surroundings are rough scrub and grass. The qualities in technique belong rather to the professional than the amateur. The picture is 3 feet by 2½.

MISS LA TOUCHE'S WEDDING.

AT St. Michael's, Polwatte, Ceylon on the 8th instant, by the Rev. C. T. Boyd, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. C. Ford, M.A., Edward Lambert Boyd, eldest son of Dr. J. Boyd Moss, of Brighton, to Ethel Isabel, second daughter of Major-General and Mrs. La Touche, of Nelledith House, Bambalapitiya. This was one of the largest and most beautiful weddings that have taken place in Colombo for many years, the guests numbering over 150, among whom were many up-country friends. The bride arrived a few minutes after two o'clock, accompanied by her father, the General, in full uniform, who gave her away, and followed by her three bridesmaids. Miss Havelock, the chief bridesmaid, was beautifully dressed in white silk, trimmed with pale yellow, and wore a wreath and veil. The other two, Miss Alice and Miss Ethel Patterson, had on very pretty frocks of white cashmere and green silk, with large hats. They all carried baskets of roses. The bestman was Mr. Felix Broun, Mr. A. S. Berwick and Mr. Crawford Hill being groomsmen. The bride, who looked extremely well, wore a lovely gown, the bodice and train of which were composed of white satin, with embossed velvet design, the front of the skirt being of satin and watered silk in stripes. The high Medici collar was finished off with a frill of chiffon, as was also the bodice, and the skirt was edged with a thick white silk cord. She carried a magnificent bouquet, and her ornaments consisted of a diamond bracelet, the gift of Lady Havelock, and a blue sapphire and diamond brooch and pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's mother wore a very handsome dress of dark blue duchesse satin and brocaded silk and a bonnet to match. After the ceremony a reception was held at Nelledith House, the residence of Major-General La Touche. Sir Arthur Havelock, being unable to be present, the duty of proposing the health of the happy pair devolved on the Rev. C. T. Boyd, who made a splendid speech in his own inimitable manner.—*Ceylon Independent.*

THE TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

EARLY on Saturday morning, 8th instnat, the black drum was hoisted at Kowloon, indicating that a typhoon was passing to the east of Hongkong, the centre being less than 300 miles away. Throughout the day rain fell at intervals in heavy showers, and the barometer fell gradually, showing unmistakeably that a strong gale, if not worse, might be expected in the vicinity.

At 1 a.m. on Sunday morning the signal gun at the observatory was fired, indicating that a strong gale of wind was expected, and preparations were made both ashore and afloat. The wind rose rapidly, and at half-past two two rounds were fired, indicating that a typhoon was expected. About 5 a.m. the wind shifted to west, and the barometer continued to fall; at 5 a.m. the wind shifted to W. S. W., and the barometer reached its lowest point, 29,037. From this time the barometer began to rise and the storm to abate, although almost imperceptibly, till about 10 a.m.

In the early hours of the morning, H.M.S. Tweed (in reserve) broke from her moorings and was driven ashore against the sea wall of the Naval Yard at Kowloon. The chain parted below the buoy, and it was some time before those on board realised that the vessel was adrift, as she carried the buoy with her. Meantime the gun had broken loose in the excessive rolling, and smashed up a good deal of her deck hamper. When the vessel struck against the wall, the tubular plating was soon smashed and a hole was knocked through the hull, the vessel filling and settling down. The crew on board consisted of a boatswain and nine men, who all got safely ashore with the exception of one, a seaman named J. Upjohn, who in attempting to jump ashore with a cable line fell between the vessel and the wall. His body was picked up later in the morning, and it was found that in the fall he had broken his neck. A working party from the Victor Emmanuel were hard at it all yesterday saving the wreckage that had been washed ashore and making preparations for floating the vessel. Should no further bad weather occur, it is expected that she may be got off; but in the event of another blow or a high sea, fears are entertained that she may break up.

The beach at Yaumati and Tsim-tsa-tsui is strewn with wreckage. It is calculated that, at the lowest estimate, over fifty junks and sampans have been destroyed and one of the Godown Company's lighters sank.

The sea wall for about five hundred feet has been carried away and the roadway obliterated, and the pier and old structure which it was intended shortly to renew has sustained considerable damage.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 18.

10 p.m. .. .. 79·9

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

6 a.m. .. .. 79·5
10 a.m. .. .. 83·6
2 p.m. .. .. 83·7
4 p.m. .. .. 82·3

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain W Major, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer R Rubattino, 3,044 tons, Captain J Merelo, will sail to-day for Genoa via Aden, with a general cargo, Mr. Hill and Mr. Wyuscheuk as cabin and three deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain James Barry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Renown	1067	Ninnes	A	B I S N Co
" Clio	1779	Coleman	B	Finlay Muir & Co
" King Arthur	1017	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co
" Caldar	400	Lovett	D	B & P S N Co
" La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala	..	...	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Chilka	1450	Lewis	HJ	B I S N Co
" Poonani	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Taif	878	Hannah	P	Hajee Cassum

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S.	Sirdhana	2055	Black	M Mackenzie
"	R Rubattino	3044	Merello	F Bozzoni.
"	Tanjore	1402	Raffin	H Cassum
"	Cuba	1301	Boyle	K Nixon & Co
"	Thistle	1818	Costanzo	A H Lloyds S N Co
"	Deccan	2022	Bray	H Cassum
"	Indarran	1843	Macdonald	K Nixon & Co
"	Alderly	1961	Davies	Beyts Craig & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Kt. Companion ...2512.....Durant.....Killick Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Britannia (s)	Barry	Liverpool, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Newcomen (s)	Hansen	Karachi.
	Kilwa (s)	Major	Persian Gulf.

The steamer R. Rubattino, Captain Merello, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Genoa.

The steamer Sirdhana, began to load yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
14	Looliana s	Mugill ..... Bombay, Aug 4.
	Nizam s	Matheson ... Bombay, July 27.
15	Netasa s	Macfadyen... Bombay, Aug 4.
	Selene s	Mayen ..... Bombay, Aug 4.
	Traveller s	Ball ..... Liverpool, July 14.

DEPARTURES.

August 14.—Steamers Canara, Highfield, Katoria, Maharaja and 4 steamer (numbers not shown); and ship Lord Wolseley, and barque Sator.

August 15.—Steamer Congella and ship Avoca.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
16	Clan Alpine s	Coconada.
	Nimen s	Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
16	Dunera s	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—4 cases whisky, Croft Wells and Co; 1 qr-cask whisky, R Ramchundra and Co.

Etolia —10 barrels lubricating oil, E-maljee Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawur s—5 casks whisky, Croft Wells and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Braunfels s—7 cases lanterns, S Abdoolalli.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—250 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 245 cases matches, Lyon and Co; 495 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 238 iron plates, Richardson and Cruilass; 22 cases glass vials, T Sumsoodin; 100 cases matches, S A S Dawood.

FROM ANTWERP.

Pekin s—2 casks brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

Braunfels s—51 cases colored glass, A K Ebramjee; 3 packages earthenware, S Abdoolally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—88 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

La Seyne s—9 barrels claret, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

FROM NEW YORK.

Straits of Magellan s—11,400 cases petroleum, Ralli Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Incharran s—66 bales gunny rags, N Gungajull.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—4,020 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Wells-Cole, Lt Bo, 2nd York Lt I, off leave.
Reynolds, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd York L.I, off leave.

AUGUST 19.

Francis, Captain, Bo, offg D A A G for M, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Anderson, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, off leave, from Poona.
Verner, Major, Bo, Lincoln Regt, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Williford, Major, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, off leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 14.

Parsons, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Deolalee.

AUGUST 19.

Francis, Capt. Bo, Offg D A A G for M, on duty, to Deolalee.
Radcliffe, Major, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th August, 1891.

1. Lieut T. M. English will captain the team for the "Simultaneous Match" fired on the 15th September 1891. Members wishing to compete (for the same) are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than the 26th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea Face.

2. There will be practice at the Colaba Range on Saturday, the 22nd instant, from 4 p.m. (Trained members only.)

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. HEATHEM, Maj. &
Adjt, B. V. R

BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MORENAS and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS. Presentation Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN. In great variety.

JUST UNPACKED.—Asparagus, per tin As. 10 only; Sardines, in large tins, each As. 6, per doz, Rs. 4 only; Cod Roes, per tin As. 8 only; Potted Meats, Assorted, each As. 5 only, per doz. Rs. 3 only.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Captain Steel's Valuable Furniture, Plated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., at Marine Lines, TO-DAY, at 1 P. M.

THE HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.—Anti-Cholera Mixture:—Possessing Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic Properties. As a Preventive and Curative Agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Griping this has been found invaluable.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists (25 years Established), 30, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golikera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (100) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No 3. HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEW INVENTION. PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT. OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD., 18, MARINE STREET.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, (KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET." A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

1 case white mulls.
2 cases white chick doria.
2 " white shirtings,
4 " " jaconets.
4 " coloured ladies' cloth,
1 case " jacconets.
8 bales scarlet long ells.
4 cases Turkey Red shirtings and twills,
2 bales grey mulls,
1 case woollen fancy tweed.
1 " " shirtings.
3 bales grey dhooties.

On account of the underwriters—
A K—153—26 pieces S W D woollens, ex "Clan Drummond."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 20, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the General Officers, near H. M's. Mint, and also at the Workshop, near Clark Bunder, the following:—

A lot of coir yarn, mainla and coir ropes, scrap and cast iron, water tanks, teakpost, rafters, and bamboos, &c.

Terms of Sale.—A Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and remainder to be paid and lots are cleared away within 8 days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, August 20, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS. SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN FORT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Waghjee Corejee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 4th November, 1887, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Bai Dhunbaijee, widow of Dhunjibhoy Nusserwanjee Cama.

LOT No. 1—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement about 189 and 6-9 square yards, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector under old No. 183, new No. 5033, old Survey Nos. 1141 and 1142, new Survey No. 9410, standing in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, together with the house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 1632, Street No. 7, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west by the property of new Survey No. 9409, standing in the Collector's books in the name of Bai Awabai, widow and executrix of Framjee Shapoorjee Cooper, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 2—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

Secondly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 183 and 6-9 square yards, registered by the Collector under old No. 164, new No. 5014, old Survey Nos. 1139 and 1140, new Survey No. 9411, standing in the Collector's books in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee widow, situated south side of Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1633, street No. 9, and bounded on the west by property hereinbefore firstly described, on the east by property of new Survey No. 9112, registered in the Collector's book in the name of Rustomjee Cowasjee, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 20, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19.

THE Produce Markets, as well as the Banks and Stock and Share Markets, have been closed to-day for the "Cocoanut holiday," and the only news we have to chronicle this evening in this column is that received by wire through Reuter under yesterday's date.

The English Funds had recovered the recent decline of ⅛ per cent., and were again quoted at 96½, Indian Sterling Loan being still at 107. In the market rates of discount, however, there had been an advance of ⅛ per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1⅞ and 2⅛ per cent. respectively. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 45 5-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £77⅛ for Fours and £75⅝ for 4½ per Cents; while in New York the metal was ⅜ cents per oz. dearer, at 99⅜ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·85¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 5½d. Paris quotations were unchanged at 95¼ for Rentes and fcs. 25·28 for Exchange on London.

The Wheat Market is called flat and easier by Reuter; but quotations for No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi as the spot in Liverpool are considerable higher than the last previous prices vired through the same channel, say 6d. per cental for the former and 3d. for the latter, at 8s. 8d. and 8s. 4d. per cental ex-quay, respectively. The Linseed Market was quieter, and Bombay Seed on the spot was 3d. per quarter lower, at 42s. 3d., the arrival price being unaltered at 42s. 6d. ex-quay.

The Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the total sales having reached only 6,000 bales, including 400 East Indian. The price of ready Mid-Americans was unaltered at 4 7-16d; and Surats were unchanged in value with the exception of Broach, which was 1-16d. lower in all grades. American Arrivals were 1-16d. down in all positions except November-December, in which the decline was only 3-64d. per lb. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Prices in New York were virtually unchanged, 7 15-16 cents. being still quoted for spot Mid-Uplands; while September Futures were one point lower, at 7·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 4,000 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	669 bales.
Wheat	26,327 cwts.
Linseed	2,995 "
Rapeseed	5,386 "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, AUG. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 19.

Mail steamer Ballarat from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats du'l Good Dhollera 3¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 96½
3 per cent. French Rentes 95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77⅛
4½ per cent. " 75⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 107
Bar Silver ..... 45 5-16.

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Land lines Valparaiso to Serana interrupted.
Telegrams for Antofa, Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.
Cable Suakim D'jeddah interrupted. Postal Service Suez D'jeddah irregular.
Cable Gibraltar Tanger interrupted.
Mauritius mail via Zanzibar closes Aden on Saturday evening the 22nd.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th August, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.		Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	4	35	p.m.	7	38
Teheran	19	2	35	a.m.	..	13
Suez	19	2	55	p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 19th August, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	24	..	6
" Kurrachee	..	13	..	3
" Madras	..	16	..	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 15th August 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,18,227	2,81,523	15,051	4,14,891
Corresponding week last year open 1,439½ miles..	..	....	....	3,72,249
Increase				Rs. 42,555
Decrease				....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 18th August, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·778
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·822
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind*	W, NW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	368
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during month	3·12
" year	49·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Aug.	0·18

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 19.

The barometer has risen in the greater part of Northern India, Burma, and in the East Peninsula, and has fallen in central parts of the country and in West Peninsula. The depressions are (1) over the Western Desert and (2) over the North-West Provinces. The distribution is generally little changed, but normal and rough. The low pressure over the Gangetic Plain is re-appearing. The wind circulation is fairly normal, except that the easterly current up the north side of the Gangetic Plain is feeble and northerly winds prevail in North Punjab. The mean temperature is about normal, except in Madras where there is some excess. No rain in Sind and Rajputana, and very little in Punjab and the central parts. The rain in country elsewhere is general. The weather is showery, and very heavy falls in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and Cawnpore

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BRENDON—August 18, at her residence, Yealmbridge, near Launceston, Cornwall, Margaret, widow of the late Richard Brendon, Esq., aged 81 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ENGEROFF—August 16, the wife of B Engeroff, Madras, of a daughter.
IRWIN—August 14, at Lahore, Darjeeling, the wife of H R Irwin, of twin daughters.
JOUBERT—August 13, at Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon-Major C H Joubert, of a daughter.
MACKINTOSH—August 11, at Meerut, the wife of E G Mackintosh, Bank of Upper India, Ld, of a son.
PITMAN—August 16, at 35, Chowringhee, the wife of Charles E Pitman, of a daughter.
VINCENT—August 9, at Murree, the wife of Major A C F Vincent, Scottish Rifles, of a daughter.
WEIR—August 11, at the Residency, Nepal, the wife of Surgeon-Major P A Weir, M B, of a son.

DEATHS.

DUGGAN—August 9, at Simla, Margaret Sarah Anne, widow of the late Alexander Duggan, aged 63 years and 5 months.
FOWLER—July 30, at Colombo, on his way to England, Michael Seymour Fowler, Deputy Conservator, Forest Department, aged 33 years.
SUTHERLAND—August 15, at Allahabad, of congestion of the brain, Donald Stuart, the infant son of Mr and Mrs W A Sutherland.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

TO-DAY the Queen receives the officers of the French Fleet which arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, and to-morrow there will be a review of the British and French squadrons at Spithead. The visit of the French Fleet, which will extend over a week, will be the occasion of endless banquets and fetes. Since the days of the Anglo-French Alliance, when the two fleets entered the Black Sea to avenge the disaster on Sinope no such fraternisation of English and French sailors has been witnessed. Simultaneously with this interchange of amenities at Portsmouth, the British Mediterranean squadron are receiving an enthusiastic reception at Villefranche. Admiral Hoskins and his officers have been banqueted on board the French flagship and the Queen and President Carnot have been toasted with enthusiasm. All this seems to justify the optimism of the *Times* Paris correspondent in attributing a salutary and reassuring influence to the demonstration of good will accorded by Emperor Alexander III to the French Republic, manifested in the cordiality with which he received Admiral Gervais and the officers of the French fleet at Cronstadt. This demonstration of good will was, the *Times* Paris correspondent asserts, a direct answer to the reception of the Emperor William in London. That reception was regarded as something like an Anti-Russian demonstration directed almost against the Czar himself, and his Imperial Majesty was persuaded that the time had come to give some semblance of reality to the idea of a Franco-Russian understanding, which for ten years has been only a platonic aspiration. The Emperor of Russia decided to give an Imperial recognition of the legal, national, and consequently legitimate Government of France. The effort of resolution required to take this step may be gauged by the fact—for which M. de Blowitz vouches as absolutely accurate—that his Majesty after his visit to the French fleet exclaimed at the Imperial dinner subsequently given to the officers: "Never could I have believed that Republican sailors and Republican soldiers would have such a bearing." The Emperor has come to recognise that a Republic may become an important political factor, and that it is possible at a given moment to enter into an alliance with the French Republic. The impression thereby produced in France is soothing to the national susceptibilities. France now knows that she is no longer isolated; that she is sure of an ally if she be attacked, and a league against her will now be less dangerous. The suspicious temper which led her to look upon the world as hostile led to a great deal of mutual distrust. This temper, says M. de Blowitz, rendered France morose, and by inspiring her with hatred of the nations which surround her, constituted a positive danger. The feeling of mistrust and aversion left her susceptible, gloomy, given to suspicions, and ready to follow counsels urging her to avenge her dignity and to make reprisals. Now that she finds she is no longer isolated, she will be less easily alarmed and less disposed to listen to bad counsels. France is no longer solitary, and therefore she will take events more calmly. Having among the Powers an ally in a just war, she will take care to avoid precipitation so as not to forfeit the advantages of joint action. She will not plunge alone into a war; for she will desire to make sure that her ally is ready to fight by her side. This frame of mind renders it possible to look with more a friendly eye on neighbours who were hitherto regarded with distrust. An improvement in the general tone of French politicians is already visible to the keen eye of M. de Blowitz. This omniscient correspondent adds significantly that while there is a gratifying amelioration of French opinion in regard to other nations these latter will also be gainers by what has happened. They will learn caution, and reflect now that they have discerned that France will not stand alone if attacked. France, says this observer, already sees with astonishment that the presence of her fleet which has been warmly received in Russia, is desired in England, Belgium, and Holland, and that her ships will be welcome at Constantinople. If people dared he oracularly declares the French fleet would be invited and heartily received in the most unexpected places, just as they were in Denmark, which was the prelude to the Russian enthusiasm. This enigmatical sentence is beyond us. But seeing that at the present moment Admiral Gervais, who has just negotiated something of great importance, and of no less mystery, with the Russian Ministers of War and Marine, is being feted by the British Admiralty at Portsmouth, and that his fleet is being reviewed by her Majesty in person, it cannot be doubted that there is some good influence at work making for present peace. Apparently the axiom *si vis pacem, para bellum* is of very wide application. The tranquillity of Europe which is assured for the next six years by the renewal of the Triple Alliance, is made doubly sure by a potential alliance between France and Russia who can confront the seven millions of armed men at the disposal of the former with nine millions. Sixteen millions of men embattled to compel peace are not to be trifled with.

A REPORT has been drawn up by Mr. Alan Johnstone, British Secretary of Legation at Washington, who represented Sir Julian Pauncefote on the occasion of a visit of members of the Diplomatic Corps to Chicago, to ascertain the state of affairs with regard to the forthcoming Exhibition. We were very much under the mark in stating that the cost of the World's Fair would come to the respectable total of £3,400,000 sterling. That was the figure given by the Director-General of the Exhibition to the French Commissioner; it will be nearly doubled. The funds to be expended upon the Exhibition by America alone amount to £6,500,000. The foreign countries which have accepted invitations to take part in the Exhibition have made large appropriations, which will swell this enormous total considerably. The site selected for the Exhibition is situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, six miles from the centre of Chicago. To give an idea of the scale on which the arrangements are being made, Mr. Johnstone states that the means of transport provide for the conveyance of 200,000 people in an hour to the Exhibition. Three lines of rails of the Illinois Central railroad effect a junction near the entrance of Jackson Park, and then a loop enables the carriages to deposit their freight at a station within the boundaries of the Park. Two other lines will be completed by the time of the opening of the Exhibition. The calculation is that 150,000 persons can be conveyed hourly from the city by rail to the Exhibition, the transit occupying fifteen minutes. Tramways, worked by electricity and by horse-power, will convey passengers over the distance in three-quarters of an hour. In addition to this means of transport, steam-boats will ply from the piers on the city lake-front to the Exhibition landing-stage. It is expected that the attendance may reach half a million in one day, and provision is made for that number, though the average will, doubtless, be less. Temporary hotels are being erected in the neighbourhood of the Exhibition, and lodging-houses are also being run up. These structures, with the existing hotels, will provide for the needs of 300,000 visitors. Floating hotels will be a feature of the Fair. Large grain-steamers plying on the Lake will be fitted with cabins to convey excursionists from different points to the Exhibition and serve as hotels during the period of their visit. The reason for the invitation to the foreign representatives to visit Chicago was that they might assure their Governments that the Columbian World's Fair is fairly started on its way. The British Secretary of Legation reports that the work is proceeding. The grounds are being levelled, the lakes dredged, the foundations for the pier, a thousand feet long, which is to form a harbour for pleasure craft, have been laid. The sites for the buildings, which will roof in a hundred acres—thirty acres more than were covered by the buildings of any previous Exhibition—have been marked out. All the contracts for their construction have been let, and must be completed under heavy penalties within a year from the 24th of June last. The buildings will be in readiness on the 1st July 1892, and what is called the dedicatory ceremony will take place on 12th October following. The opening of the Exhibition is fixed for the 1st of May 1893. Lovers of sport will be glad to hear that during the time of the Exhibition racing will take place every day in the Race Park. Mr. Johnstone had an eye to business, and while in Chicago made inquiry as to what English goods were likely to have a ready sale at the Exhibition. The leading shop-keepers and manufacturers informed him that nothing but goods of the very best quality and workmanship will find a market. The Americans undersell us in the cheaper sorts of manufactures, and in agricultural machinery they have things all their own way. In the enumeration of the goods which would find customers, there is nothing which would be of any practical interest to producers in India, excepting to workers in gold and silver. Intending exhibitors will be glad to know that, to remove a grievance much complained of at the close of all other exhibitions, special provision will be made for the warehousing and preservation of packing cases, so that each exhibitor may receive his very own in good condition when he needs it for packing up his goods.

EVERY millowner in Bombay, every shareholder in railways, indeed everyone either in or out of Bombay, who has an interest in any industry depending on steam as its motive power, will prick up his ears when he is told that we are within a measurable distance of getting more work out of a tenth of the quantity of steam used than is now got out of the whole of it. This will, to begin with, effect a saving of nine-tenths of the money now laid out on coal all the world over. The inventor or rather the discoverer of the secret by which this giant economy is to be achieved, is Mr. Edward Field, the Civil Engineer who many years since, did so much to improve steam boilers. The new departure is to combine steam with heated air in the cylinders of the steam engine, the combination evolving a motive power of compressed gases far transcending the force of the unmixed steam. The proportion of the heated air to the steam is sixteen volumes to two which expands or explodes with a force exceeding that exerted by twenty volumes of steam. The air is found to give the best results when raised to a temperature of 400 degrees Fahr. which can in practise be obtained by utilising the waste steam now allowed to escape into the outer air. Experiments have been made with a portable engine to which chambers with heated air had been superadded. Owing to the imperfection of this improvised apparatus the air could not be heated above 300°. Nevertheless with this disadvantage the gain by using the mixed air and steam was 44 per cent. over steam applied in the usual way. The engineers who have independently tested this application of hot air and steam have reported that when applied to engines made specially for it, the invention will effect the great economy claimed for it and other and higher results. Mr. D. K. Clark, C.E., predicts for it an enormous commercial success when properly manipulated. He looks forward to Mr. Field's bringing about with his engine similar results with regard to the economical application of steam, as Bessemer's process effected in those industries which use steel. If it should indeed come to pass that two parts of steam in combination with sixteen parts of heated air exert a power considerably greater than twenty parts of steam, the saving of coal space in steamers, of cost, of haulage on railways, and in the working of factories, will make an era in the industrial history of the world perhaps greater than that accomplished by the application of steam power in its crude form during the past half century.

THE telegram which represents Sir Edward Watkin as arguing that for £200,000 the railway gauges of India may be made uniform would be misleading if most people here did not know what project the English Railway King has really been advocating. About three months since we indicated how by an expenditure of thirty lakhs of rupees 3,700 miles of railway communication, without break of gauge, and extending from the Kathiawar Coast to Bengal, could be secured. First of all, a third rail would have to be laid within the broad gauge track between Virumgaum and Wadwan. This would give unbroken metre-gauge connection between the Kathiawar system and the Rajputana-Malwa system. There would in fact be no break in gauge continuity until Cawnpore, at the further end of the Cawnpore-Achnera line, was reached. Beyond these are a number of metre gauge lines which are separated from the Rajputana-Malwa system by comparatively short intervals of broad gauge. The problem may be shortly described in these terms:—3,700 miles of metre-gauge railway are severed into four disconnected sections by the interposition of an aggregate of a hundred and twenty miles of broad gauge lines. And the problem may be solved at an insignificant cost. We have so recently set out the question at length that all we need do now is to express satisfaction that a scheme which will cost so little and be worth so much is being influentially supported at home. If ever there was a scheme which carried its own justification on the face of it, this is one, and we hope that Lord Cross has been convinced of the necessity of carrying it out without delay.

SEVERAL policemen are now undergoing their trial at Ujjain on a charge of causing the death by violence of the man Bulwant, who was arrested at Gwalior, on a warrant issued by the Central Indian Agency for defamation. The deceased was believed to have been one of the instigators of the libels for which convictions were obtained in the Magistrate's Court at Mhow and at Indore. The accused was arrested on a warrant in Gwalior territory, and when brought to the railway station at Ujjain in custody, he was suffering from injuries; he died in a few hours. Immediately after this occurrence the Indore Durbar expressed its willingness to surrender the policemen belonging to that State who were accused of complicity in it. Three men were handed over accordingly upon a requisition from the Gwalior Durbar. They are now standing their trial at Ujjain along with men of the British and Gwalior police. The warrant was obtained for the arrest of the prisoner in the hope and belief that his apprehension would lead to the discovery of the writer of the defamatory articles which he had caused to be published in the now defunct *Eastern Herald*, the proprietor and staff of which have been subjected to long terms of imprisonment. This expectation was, of course, frustrated by Bulwant's death a few hours after his capture.

THE chief of Miraj and Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai of Baroda have become life members of the Industrial Association of Western India.

DR. S. C. SARKIES, the District Surgeon of Chingleput, has informed the Collector that as the diet at the famine kitchens consists purely of starchy food, he is strongly of opinion that, in the absence of meat or fish, it is absolutely necessary that those to whom relief is given should be supplied with some substitute, and he has suggested gingelly oil. The Collector has asked Dr. Sarkies to explain the theory of his recommendation, and the necessity for its adoption, pending which the suggestion will not be adopted.

THE East Indian Railway Company's earnings for the week ending the 8th of August 1891 were Rs. 7,27,975-6-0. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 5,97,902-14-3. Increase, Rs. 1,30,072-2-9. From the 1st of July 1891 to the 8th of August 1891, Rs. 45,83,388-2-0. From the 1st of July 1890 to the 9th of August 1890, Rs. 36,76,945-6-5. Increase, Rs. 9,06,442-11-7. Miles open week ending the 8th of August 1891, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open week ending the 8th of August 1891, Rs. 477-3-3. Correspond, ing week of last year, Rs. 391-15-0. Increase-Rs. 85-4-3.

AFTER receiving a thorough overhauling, the pleasure steamer Chimborazo which grounded off the Norwegian Coast has gone on her second voyage of the season. Her Norwegian pilot in the late cruise, to whom a correspondent referred as "Old Tobacco Juice," has received a present of a pair of binocular glasses from the grateful passengers, and he desires to have it known that he is duly grateful in his turn. He is to be carefully distinguished from the pilot who caused the mischief in Toft Sund, for in all the difficult navigation of the Fjords, when he was in charge, he never once failed. He is a rough old sailor; his true name is Andersen, and his nickname, it is needless to say, was only bestowed upon him as a term of endearment and in courtly allusion to his most pronounced taste.

THE movements of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, says a report from Athens, are exciting considerable interest in Greece. For some weeks past by far the larger portion of this fleet has been stationed in the waters of Crete, and now it is to be reinforced by the squadron which recently visited the Adriatic ports. The fleet, which will then consist of sixteen armour-plated vessels, will for some time remain in the Bay of Suda, and go through a series of manœuvres. Admiral Hosk ins obtained leave from the Greek Government to proceed

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A BRITISH SQUADRON IN A FRENCH PORT.

PARIS, Aug. 18.

The townspeople of Villefranche, where the British Mediterranean Squadron is now on a visit, are feting the visitors on a grand scale. The town is gaily decorated in honour of the fleet.

Last evening Admiral Hoskins and the officers of the British Squadron were entertained at dinner on board the French flagship. The toasts of the Queen, President Carnot and the Two Navies were proposed, and received with the utmost enthusiasm.

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH FLEET TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The French fleet passed Dover yesterday and will reach Portsmouth to-day. The visit will extend over a week. Endless banquets and fetes have been arranged for the entertainment of the visitors.

The Queen will receive the officers of the squadron at Osborne on Thursday and Her Majesty reviews the British and French squadrons on Friday.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

The Powers are concerting measures for a more vigorous action in China to compel her to afford redress for the recent outrages on foreign residents.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The cricket match between Middlesex and Surrey resulted in a win for Middlesex by an innings and 20 runs.

In the match Somerset *vs.* Gloucester, the latter was defeated by an innings and 130 runs.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.

One of the Italian delegates to the International Socialist Congress now being held here, who was formerly expelled from Belgium owing to his connection with anarchism, has been arrested by the authorities, and there is a likelihood that some of the other delegates to the Congress will be expelled the country.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

Mr. Foster, Secretary to the United States Treasury, considers that the monetary situation has greatly improved owing to the large movement that is taking place in the grain trade.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

It has been arranged that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick is to take over charge of the Punjab from Sir James Lyall on the last day of February; so his present intention is not to take leave to England till the end of October, thus being away only four months from duty.

CHOLERA AT LAHORE.

Among the European civil population at Lahore, there has been two fatal cases of cholera.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER ANGELO.

A soleman *requiem* Mass was celebrated on Monday at the Roman Catholic Cathedral for Rev. Father Angelo. The deceased priest being very popular, the attendance was very large.

THE "BANGOBASI" CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

The *Bangobasi* case came up before the Chief Justice, (a special jury being empanelled) at the High Court Sessions to-day. When the case was called on, Mr. Jackson, representing all the accused, applied that the case be postponed till the next sessions, or at any rate for ten days, as the defence had not been allowed sufficient time to prepare their case. The application was disallowed. Mr. Jackson next applied that the third charge in indictment be quashed, *viz*, that in which the accused are charged with defaming Government. Counsel further urged that the offence being a compoundable one, the charge should have stated with whom the compounding could be done. The Government of India was not a corporate body and could not prosecute for defamation; besides, if the Government of India could prosecute, the Government of the time, when the articles were written, was not the Government of to-day. Many of the then members had resigned and left the country, and the Government, as it now stood, could not prosecute. The Judge agreeing with Mr. Jackson ordered the charge of defaming the Government to be struck off the list of indictments against the accused. Five more articles, which the prosecutions allege are seditious, have been put in against the accused. The Standing Counsels opening occupied nearly the whole day and will be continued to-morrow. It was rumoured in court to-day that the real reason why Government are prosecuting the *Bangobasi* is because its seditious articles were translated and printed in Hindi and Urdu, and freely circulated among the Native troops.

CROP PROSPECTS IN CHINGLEPUT AND ARCOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

The season report for the past week says that rainfall is general and prospects have improved in the northern portion of Chingleput as also in parts of North Arcot. More rain is urgently wanted and everywhere crops are suffering. Twenty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-five coolies are employed on relief works. Over three and-a-half lakhs have been lent for construction of wells.

LORD WENLOCK AT HASPET.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Haspet yesterday afternoon and received an address which, among other things, asked that the ruins of Vizianagar might be looked after and for the starting of agricultural banks by Government. H. E. the Governor replying said the ruins were in good hands in the person of Mr. Sewell. He had appointed a gentleman to enquire into, and report on, agricultural banks. If banks were established on sound financial principles, he thought they could be successfully established in this country. If people would deposit their hoards of gold in banks of this description, he thought they would materially benefit from interest therefrom.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Oodharam Mulchand, whose term of office as additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council terminated to-day, has been reappointed on the Council. The hon. James Richard Naylor, C.S.I., Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has been appointed additional member of council.

LAHORE AND THE INCOME-TAX.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

A Mass Meeting was held here to-day protesting against the "irregular and excessive assessment of the income-tax." It was resolved that a memorial be submitted praying for a re-investigation and that an honorary officer be relieved of this work.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Bangalore command, a correspondent says, is to go to Brigadier-General E. Faunce, and not to Colonel Gosset, C.B. The latter officer is to succeed General Faunce at Belgaum.

The officer whose name is connected with the recent card scandal in Burma, namely, Lieutenant J. H. Lowry, of the 8th Madras Infantry, will, it is said, under orders of the Commander-in-Chief, be tried by a general court-martial.

News of a somewhat alarming nature reaches Ceylon to-day from Pondichery to the effect that cholera has made its appearance on board H. M. S. Blanche, and that two deaths have occurred. Commander Lindley, it seems, has wired to Admiral Robinson to know if he is to return to Trincomalee. No further particulars are to hand.

A big conference is shortly to be held by the P. W. D. and military authorities with reference to the future operations which Government intend to carry out on the frontier so far as military and defensive works are concerned. It is an open secret, says the Lahore paper, that opinions on the subject are by no means in accord.

General Prendergast's successor in the Mysore Residentship has not yet been settled, but it is believed the choice lies between Colonel Henderson, Superintendent of the Thaggi Department and Mr. Cuningham, Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department. It would be difficult to replace the latter at present. The vacancy will not occur until October, so a decision may possibly be delayed.

The rainfall returns up to the 13th instant show how unequally the monsoon has extended to the Himalayas. Darjeeling on the above date, was still nearly nineteen inches below its normal fall from June 1st, and Mussoorie had a deficiency of some twenty-five inches. Simla, in consequence of the late heavy rain, showed but the small deficiency of three inches, while Murree was short by over nine inches. Ranikhet on the other hand was 3¼ inches in excess. Since the 13th instant there has been almost continuous rain in the eastern and central Himalayas.

Calcutta reports a few serious accidents at football: On Friday evening Mr. Steel dislocated his shoulder, and was taken to the hospital. One of the boys of a college team was carried off the field badly hurt, and last night Mr. Tom Currie received severe internal injuries in the match Dalhousie *vs.* The Buffs.

On Saturday night many people spent an anxious time in Calcutta, says a local correspondent. Rumours were abroad that a serious rising of Mahomedans was imminent, and it was said that opportunity would be taken during the processions which concluded the Mohurrum to break out. The police were again armed and reinforced. The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles were warned to be in readiness to assemble at head-quarters on hearing the alarm sounded. The Naval Volunteers went further, and a strong contingent spent the night on board the head-quarters brig Chinsurah. They landed at 11 p.m., and marched to the Fort and got their guns ready, and when their preparations were completed, returned aboard the Chinsurah. The whole manœuvre was carried out in perfect silence. The words of command were given by signals.

In connection with the report made by Mr. C. J. Lyall and Dr. Lethbridge on the Andamans penal settlement, the Government of India have decided that only life convicts shall be transported, and that the practice of sending convicts fron Port Blair to Indian jails, to complete the last two months of their sentences, shall be discontinued. The classification of convicts has been ordered, habitual criminals being segregated as much as possible. Females are to be absolutely segregated. A number of minor changes will also be made, and a new scheme for the organization and recruitment of the superior executive service in the settlement is sanctioned, subject to reference to the Secretary of State. The Commission hold that the provision of more women as wives for self-supporting convicts is one of the chief needs of Port Blair. Sanction is accordingly given to sending women eligible for marriage who have been sentenced to seven years' transportation and upwards. They will be allowed to marry on the same conditions as female life convicts after five years' good conduct in the jail.

The other day the Mysore Government offered rewards for the destruction of rogue elephants in the Kakenkotte Forests. We now learn that Major Pigott, of the 21st Hussars, and Mr. Theobald, who went after them, have succeeded in bagging two in the course of a couple of days; one of these was identified as the famous man killer. The above sportsmen are after two other rogues, which they will no doubt account for in a few days.

In consequence of the pending prosecution of the *Bangobashi*, and the threatened proceedings against the *Indian Mirror*, the members of the native press in Calcutta held a meeting at the British India Association Rooms. The proceedings have not been published, but it is stated that it was resolved to start a Native Press Defence Association, and the details of the scheme were settled.

Mr. David Christie Murray will make his English debut as an actor towards the end of August at the Globe Theatre, when he will appear in a play written by himself, for a one-evening trial of the piece. Mr. Fred Stanmaur will manage the production.

The approaching Congress of Orientalists, which meets in London on the 1st of September, has among its large number of papers one by Mr. L. Vossion, at present Consul of France at Philadelphia, on Nat worship in the Irrawaddy Valley. Consul Vossion, who is a traveller of wide experience, is sending to London, for exhibition at the congress, the very interesting collections made by him during his residence at Khartoum and in Burmah. Several other collections are expected.

The favourite pastime of the Queen of the Belgians and her daughter while at Ostend, was shell-hunting on the sands. One day they extended their *chasse aux coquillages* as far as Nieuport, and in order to reach home before dark were compelled to stop the steam-tram and take refuge in a first-class compartment occupied by a buxom German lady and her husband. The ire of the former being excited by the presence of a small dog carried by the Princess Clementine, she roundly abused the Queen and her daughter in German, expressed her doubts as to whether they had really taken first-class tickets, indulged in uncomplimentary remarks on their shabby attire, and finally bounced out of the carriage with the avowed intention of taking a cab to her hotel so as to avoid the contamination of such vulgar company!

The French Minister of War has undertaken this year the organisation of a special military force for the defence of South Algeria. The force is known as the "Meharists," from the Arabic word for a racing camel. It consists of 60 native Berber skirmishers mounted on camels and next year the force will be doubled. The men have already proved themselves so valuable from their ability to make about 45 miles a day for 12 or 15 days while carrying their own food and water, that the nomads of the Sahara recognise the fact that at last they have in them considerable rivals.

Four years ago a Select Committee was appointed to inquire how far it is possible that soldiers, sailors, and marines who have served the country shall be employed in such Civil departments of the public service as they may be found fitted for. An inquiry has been instituted under the direction of the Treasury into the actual state of things. From the results it appears that the Order is practically disregarded. The only exception is the Admiralty, of whose twenty-seven messengers twenty-four have served in the navy. Out of a total of 482 messengers distributed over the various services, only 162 have served in the navy or marines. In respect of clerks the case is still worse. Of over 4,000 employed, only 58 are drawn from the active services.

The various rumours of a sensational nature which became current with the publication of the news of the exhumation of the body of the late Mr. James M'Henry, says the *Liverpool Courier*, have received no confirmation from the *post-mortem* examination and subsequent medical examination. It has the authority of the Home Secretary to state "that the result of the *post-mortem* and subsequent analysis in the M'Henry case is to point to natural causes as the source of the disease of the stomach found after death.

The new law in France under which parents who, by their habitual drunkenness or notoriously scandalous misconduct or their ill-treatment, compromise the health, safety, or morals of their children can be declared to have lost their parental power, placed the duty of looking after these neglected little ones in the hands of the inspectors of public assistance. Practically however Professor Gide tells us the power of the inspectors is delegated to the charitable associations who have occupied themselves with the children and been instrumental in bringing about this beneficial change in the law.

Single flowers are coming into favour again. The single dahlia has now secured a firm footing in English gardens, and a writer in *The Field* puts in a word for a more extended cultivation of single roses, not necessarily for rose beds, but as climbers on rough banks. Indian wild roses are already in England. The variety sold in some nurseries as the musk rose is said to be the first July shrub this year growing in very poor cold soil. America, too, has fine wild roses, of which some are known here. The many-flowered Japanese wild rose is described as very fine in warm soils and "often a fountain of blossom." Throughout the continent of Europe wild roses are prized, but with the English the only wild rose that is familiar in gardens is the sweetbriar. While wild roses have thus found a friend, the common native honeysuckle which wreathes hedges also comes in for a word of commendation. It is a native plant, but that, observes its champion, is no reason why it should not be in the garden upon common trees, shrubs, or hedges, where they will grow freely, flower profusely, and shed their fragrance all around.

A practical joke on a large scale has been perpetrated at Hermals, a suburb of Vienna. There is a plot of building land there more than 300 yards long by 50 yards broad surrounded by a hoarding two and a half yards high. As about 400 boys were playing there a passer-by told them that the hoarding had been set aside for the poor and any one might take the timber away. In spite of the threats of the watchman in charge the boys demolished the hoarding in half an hour and carried the planks home. When the police appeared nothing was to be seen except a few poles. The police ordered a survey of the adjoining houses, but very few planks were found.

After the final performance of the season at the Royal Italian Opera the National Anthem was sung, and M. Jean de Reszke, amidst general cheering, led on Sir Augustus Harris. In the course of the evening two important announcements were also made, though not of course from the stage. In the first place it was stated that M. Jean de Reszke had signed an engagement for next year, making his reappearance during the first week of June; and in the second place a circular issued to the subscribers disclosed the fact that the experiment of opening early in April and giving representations nightly had wisely enough been abandoned. The season of 1892 will commence on May 16, and will last ten weeks, during which fifty performances only will be given, Wednesdays being left free.

Few men would like to have all their utterances in social converse taken literally, or repeated apart from the circumstances in which they were spoken. Probably Lord Tennyson will be reminded of these truths when he reads the little anecdote of himself related by Mr. Hobson, secretary of the National Home Reading Union, on the authority of a friend of his to whom the Poet Laureate is reported to have said that "the English people do not only dislike poetry—they hate it." Certainly there are English poets who, unlike the prophets, have not been without honour in their own country; and of none can this be more truly said than of the author of "In Memoriam" and "The Idylls of the King."

Four or five sea scorpions have just been placed in two of the tanks in the fish-house at the English Zoological Gardens. The creature is perhaps better known as the King Crab, but the first name is more appropriate. It is really a marine representation of the scorpions in the insect house, and is not a crab at all; but unlike them it cannot sting, although the long spine in which its body terminates is the precise equivalent of the venomous sting of the scorpion. If the sea scorpions find their surroundings sufficiently congenial they may perhaps lay eggs and hatch out young. This would be a very desirable event, for the young of this animal are curiously like some of the extinct Trilobites, and are, in fact, of all living creatures, most nearly allied to them.

A correspondent writes: "Miss Maria Millington-Lathbury, the one woman who has this year taken the Final Classical Examination (Literæ Humaniores) at Oxford, is a student at Somerville Hall, as was also the only other woman who has ever attempted it—Miss Elizabeth Hodge. Miss Millington-Lathbury is placed in the second class. She was Conybeare Scholar at Somerville Hall, and has specialised in classical archæology, taking up the study of Greek vase painting.

The increasing prevalence of premature baldness is a fact now recognised by the medical profession. According to Dr. Joseph Tyson's remarks in "The Lancet," the principal cause, although not the sole one, seems to be the frequent covering of the head. Women notoriously lose their hair less often. The cause is found in the comparative lightness of their head gear. Coming to practical remedies, or preventives, we are told by this authority that children should as much as possibe do without caps, and that hats, when worn, should be of the lightest description. The chimney-pot hat cannot, we are warned, be too strongly condemned. In winter a light felt, well ventilated and unlined, is best. Washing the head more than once a week is deemed harmful; continual brushing with hard brushes is also to be avoided. Greasing the hair, once so general, is now considered vulgar, but a little simple grease or oil applied after washing would, we are assured, be beneficial.

The discovery of large nuggets seems now to be the order of the day on the goldfields in Western Australia, and the last mail from Roebourne brings the account of the finding of one weighing 92 oz. Most of the fields appear to have bright prospects before them, and the mining population of the colony is increasing rapidly. Of late years the diggers in the eastern colonies and New Zealand have become rather chary of new "rushes;" but the persistency with which heavy nuggets are being turned up in the west is proving too much for them, and the "gold fever" is steadily spreading among the old miners of the Pacific side.

It is, it appears, the law of England that a man must not merely take heed of his own conduct but see that his pigs, if he has any, behave themselves in a rational manner. Mr. Aveyard, a farmer, of Adwalton, Yorkshire, has a pig whose delight it is to sniff and grunt in close proximity to horses' legs. Mr. Aveyard's horses being used to these little attentions have no objection, but other horses regard the proceeding as suspicious and objectionable. Such a horse was that of Mr. Smith, of Dewsbury, which one day when the sniffing and horse-frequenting pig happened to have escaped from his stye into the street was suddenly perplexed by strange noises and movements. "A man's best things," according to the late Lord Houghton's lyric, "are nearest him, lie close about his feet," but it may be otherwise with a horse, and the horse had clearly reason to be distrustful. Unfortunately, at the same time he kicked violently, got a leg over the step of the trap, and sustained serious injuries. Had "that little pig stayed at home," like the other one in the nursery rhyme, his master, who has been sued for the damage in the Leeds County Court, would now be a richer man by the sum of £12, plus the costs.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs* BYCULLA CLUB.

This popular annual cricket fixture was played off yesterday, and resulted, as strange to say is usually the case when teams representing those two clubs meet, in a most exciting finish. It is, however, seldom we see a contest so close as was that of yesterday, for the Byculla Club, after a really well contested game won the match by the narrow majority of only one run. The visitors made a disappointing start, Mr. Steel of whom much was expected being bowled before a run was made. Messrs. Nicholson, Campbell, and Scott were the batsmen on the Byculla Club side who really did all the work. They had 101 between them, which left only 31 for the remaining eight players. Mr. Nicholson gave a display of heavy hitting and kept the field active while he was in. The Gymkhana did not give promise of making much of a show when they opened their innings, but Mr. Dunk and Captain Smith completely broke the bowling and put on over 70 runs between them when they were in. As to the fielding and bowling, there was not much to choose between the two teams. They were very equally balanced, which was fortunate as it made the game a most interesting one. The following are further details of the play:—

Byculla took the first lease of the wickets, Messrs. E. E. Steel and R. S. Campbell first defending the wickets against the bowling of Messrs. F. J. Clark and Rogers. A most unfortunate beginning was made, the Captain of the Byculla team being clean bowled by Mr. Clark's second ball. Mr. Gill only made 2 when he was bowled by Mr. Rogers (2 for 7), Mr. Nicholson, the next to go in, was not long at the wicket when he drove a ball to the boundary off Mr. Clark's bowling, and repeated the performance in the same bowler's next over. This put a lively appearance on the game which had hitherto been very slow, and Mr. Campbell beginning to feel set also commenced to hit out, lifting one of Mr. Roger's to the boundary very neatly. That he followed up with a beautiful leg hit off the same bowler, for which 5 were run. In this way the game went on till 40 was reached when Dr. Kilkelly was tried with the ball in room of Clark, while Mr. H. Clark relieved Mr. Rogers. The change, however, made no difference to the batsmen and 50 was soon signalled. Ultimately Mr. Campbell skied a ball to "long field on," and was caught neatly by Mr. Rogers (3 for 56). Another fair stand was made when Mr. Raikes went in, although it was Mr. Nicholson who did all the scoring, chiefly by boundary hits. Mr. Raikes, after making only 3, was bowled by Mr. Rogers (4 for 81). Mr. Nicholson had not been long partnered by Mr. Jardine when he should have been dismissed. He "skied" a ball, giving a very easy chance, which was not accepted. It mattered little, however, as he immediately afterwards sent another ball high into the air to "long field on," which was well held by Captain Smith (5 for 96). Mr. Nicholson's 60, which was got by vigorous hitting, included eight boundary hits, one 3, six 2's, and singles. Captain Russell had the honour of bringing out the "century," but he did not remain in long after that, being clean bowled by Mr. H. Clark (6 for 100). The seventh wicket only added 2 runs, and the eight wicket fell for 106. From this it looked as if the "tail" of the team were to collapse without doing any good at all, but Mr. B. Scott, the second last man, made a change. He settled down to play at once, and in a remarkably short space of time he got into double figures. After Mr. Drew was caught, however, little more was done, and the innings closed for 132.

The Gymkhana innings commenced about 3 o'clock, Mr. Gould and Dr. Carson being the first representatives against the bowling of Messrs. Raikes and Steel. Only seven runs were made when Mr. Gould missed a full pitched ball from Mr. Raikes and was bowled. The Doctor and Mr. Cookson kept the field lively for some time after they got together, Dr. Carson in particular putting on the runs rapidly. He made 13, 8 of which were made by two boundary hits, when Mr. Steel got at his wicket and dislodged the bales (2 for 23). Only 3 more runs had been added when Mr. Cookson was stumped (3 for 26). This was not a very bright opening for the Gymkhana, three good bats going down for so little, and matters looked even worse when a few minutes later Mr. Clark, tempted by a ball from Mr. Steel, hit it up and was caught (4 for 31). When Captain Smith and Mr. Dunk got together some vigorous play was witnessed. They hit both bowlers' balls about the field with equal ease, until 60 being made, Mr. Gill went on to bowl for Mr. Steel. Then after about 10 more runs were added Mr. Steel took the ball from Mr. Raikes at the other end. The second ball of Mr. Steel's over bowled Mr. Dunk, when the umpire decided that it was a "no ball," and Mr. Dunk was allowed to play on. The game continued lively, both batsmen hitting up the runs rapidly, and the 100 was telegraphed amid cheering which Captain Smith and Mr. Dunk certainly deserved. Just then, however, the partnership which had brought 72 runs came to an end, the Captain being bowled by Mr. Steel (5 for 103). Captain Smith's 35 included 5 boundary hits one 3, three 2's, and singles. The fielders still got plenty to do after Mr. Rogers went in, until after making 11 he was stumped by Mr. Nicholson off Mr. Raikes's bowling (6 for 120). Another wicket fell for an additional 3 runs, and now the excitement began. The innings was drawing to a close and 10 runs were yet wanted to win. The excitement increased when, before another run could be made, Mr. Dunk was well bowled by Mr. Raikes (8 for 123). Dr. Kilkelly and Mr. Creagh became partners, but they were not long together when the doctor was bowled by Mr. Steel (9 for 127). Six runs were yet wanted to win when Mr. H. J. Clark went in. He cut the first ball delivered to him by Mr. Steel for 1. Then he slipped one from Mr. Raikes for 3, but off the next ball Mr. Creagh was caught, and the Byculla Club won an exciting and well contested game by 1 run.

The Byculla Club went in for a second innings which was completed just before the call of time for 76 runs. The following are the scores:—

BYCULLA CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
Mr E E Steel, b F Clark	0	c Carson, b H Clark	11
Mr R S Campbell, c Rogers, b H Clark	21	c F Clark, b H Clark	0
Mr W R Gill, b Rogers	2	c Prevost, b F Clark	9
Mr E F Nicholson, c Capt Smith, b Rogers	63	c Dunk, b Rogers,	11
Mr E B Raikes, b Rogers	3	st Carson, b H Clark	0
Mr J J Jardine, c Cookson, b Rogers	3	not out	0
Captain Russell, b H Clark	3	c Dunk, b H Clark	14
Mr W W Drew, c Dunk, b F Clark	1	b H Clark	22
Mr H C Wright, run out	4	b Rogers	0
Mr B Scott, not out	17	c Smith, b F Clark	2
Mr C H Ross, c and b F Clark	5	c Prevost, b Rogers	0
Extras	10	Extras	5
Total	132	Total	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr F Clark	71	37	4	3	25	6	3	2
Mr Rogers	95	41	8	4	75	40	5	3
Mr Kilkelly	30	21	1	0	...	...	..	..
Mr H Clark	60	23	2	2	57	25	5	5

GYMKHANA.

Mr A P Gould, b Raikes	3
Dr Carson, b Steel	13
Mr W W Cookson, st Nicholson, b Steel	6
Mr F J Clark, c Campbell, b Steel	3
Mr H R Dunk, b Raikes	36
Capt Smith R A, b Steel	35
Mr P H Rogers, st Nicholson, b Raikes	11
Mr F A Prevost, b Steel	0
Dr Kilkelly, b Steel	2
Mr A D Creagh, c Russell, b Raikes	2
Mr H J Clark, not out	4
Extras	16
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr E B Raikes	57	34	2	4
Mr E E Steel	60	53	0	6
Mr Gill	20	20	0	0

Mr Steel bowled 2 no balls.
Mr Raikes bowled 1 no ball.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	70	80	55	50	52	81	49	67
Wednesday, Aug. 19	2	15	0	30	0	38	0	12
Total	70	80	55	80	53	19	49	79
Total fall to 19th August 1890	0	45	65	41	63	0	53	78
Total fall to 19th August 1889	71	22	65	4	63	74	58	19

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

The initial financial difficulties having been overcome, work has now begun in connection with the Severn Navigation scheme. The river is being dredged at point a little below Worcester, with a view to the excavation of a channel 40 feet wide at the bottom and 50 feet at the top. About 650 tons of rock and sand are being removed each week, and when the ledge at Burnis-hill Ford is passed the deepening of the bed is expected to proceed much more rapidly. Making allowance for necessary delays in the winter months, it seems probable, now that the money has been found, that Worcester will become a seaport for vessels of 400 tons in less than two years time.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The Bombay Light Horse, or rather Lieutenant Cuffe, who is in command of them during the absence on leave of Captain Little, took advantage of the Cocoanut holiday to organise a march-out. The rendezvous was fixed at the Riding School at Chowpatty at half-past six, and considering the state of the weather at that early hour, the fact that five and twenty men turned up to time, damp but determined, shows that there is a considerable amount of enthusiasm among the gallant troopers. Jupiter Pluvius was evidently awed by this startling display as he straightway retired, and from the time the troop started till the time they returned, there was not a drop of rain. They rode through Tardeo to the Vellard at a smart trot and thence made their way *via* the Vellard and Mahim woods, through the worst roads that could be found, to Dadar, where they crossed the rails and proceeded in the direction of Matoonga, on nearing which two troopers were sent out to discover a convenient place for a halt. This was found on the far side of Matoonga Hill, the spot being determined by the existence of a well which was probably brackish, as very few of the horses did more than sniff at the water. However, they did not do so badly as there was lots of grass about, and being all Australians, they paid considerable attention to that. In the meantime the men turned their attention to sandwiches and soda-water with or without something in it according to taste. Before leaving this remarkably pleasant resort, Lieutenant Moir took down the names of the men who would be willing to ride to Poona at the Parsee New Year which gives the Banks three days holiday next month. It speaks well for the sporting spirit of the troopers and their appreciation of the efforts of the Contract breeches-maker, that every man present put down his name, and go home—as the late Mr. Pepys would have said, by way of Government House, Parel, happy but not taxed.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL.

Hindus of all classes celebrated the Cocoanut festival yesterday, when thousands of cocoanuts, with flowers and sugarcandy, were thrown into the sea at Chowpatty, the Kennedy Sea Face, and at Modykhana, to bespeak the favour of the sea-god towards those who, during the ensuing year, intend to embark upon commercial enterprises and trust themselves and their goods to his mercy. The festival is known among the natives as the Shravani or Narel Purnima festival, which is considered to mark the beginning of the end of the monsoon. The date of the festival varies, but it generally occurs towards the end of the month of August. Early in the morning of the day the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes and pass the day in the interchange of social amenities. In the afternoon, the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments, and in the company of the elder members of the families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands, take their way towards the sea at Back Bay or Mody Bay. The densest crowds of the native population are seen swarming all over the Esplanade, converging from different parts of the city, to witness the fair held in honour of the day. The fair is a curious-enough sight in its way, many of its attractions being common at an ordinary native fair. The shops and booths erected in long lines along the verge of the Cruickshank Road for the sale of trinkets and sweetmeats, English and native, attract a large amount of profitable business. Rings of people are formed here and there to witness the feats of wrestlers and fencers, or the antics of cunning *wagheries*, or to listen to the tales of the prowess of Rama or the amours of Krishna, which are recited by wandering minstrels with accompaniment of their uncouth instruments. Merry-go-rounds, with their wooden elephants, tigers, leopards, horses, &c., groan and creak, and are patronised by the young and old of both sexes. Throughout the day extra tram-cars brought in a significant increase in the company's receipts. The police arrangements for the preservation of order were admirable.

A STRANGER FROM BAGDAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A letter appears in your columns of last Saturday's issue headed, "The Rev. J. J. Nouri." In it this person tries to clear himself of a charge of imposture made against him by the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* by direction of the Roman Catholic Patriarch of Babylon. This he does by the fabrication of an imaginary sect of Chaldean Greeks in the East under the jurisdiction of an imaginary Patriarch, and by an insolent attack upon the authority of the Roman Catholic Chaldean Patriarch of Babylon. Such an imposture really demands from the subjects of this Patriarch an exposure of the false statements and real character of J. J. Nouri.

To refute the first point, I will give a list of the different churches in the East. There are the Roman Catholic Chaldeans, schismatic Nestorians, Roman Catholic Syrians, schismatic Jacobite Syrians, Roman Catholic Maronite Syrians, Roman Catholic Greek Syrians, schismatic Greeks of Syria, and lastly Armenians, Roman Catholic and schismatic. All these sects have Patriarchs, but only those of the first two sects style themselves *Patriarch of Babylon*. The present Roman Catholic Patriarch of Babylon is Elias XII, residing at Mossoul, but at present in Alexandria on his way back from Europe through Constantinople. All the Patriarchs of the Nestorians have called themselves Mar Simeon, meaning in Chaldaic Lord Simeon in reference to St. Peter. No Chaldean Greek Church exists, nor a Patriarch of such a church—a fact which accounts for the omission of the name of such a Patriarch.

He states that the Chaldean dioceses of Malabar are subject to this imaginary Partiarch, but in reality only a portion of them are subject to the Syrian Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch, residing at Mardin, while the rest are under the direct supervision of the Pope. I doubt therefore his statement that he possesses letters of true authority. Any one who wishes to ascertain the character of this individual would do well to ask him to produce such letters. His history will show that he does not.

He says, "I am not a Roman Catholic;" but I know for certain that his parents are Roman Catholic, and that he himself was baptised and educated as a Roman Catholic at Bagdad. After his school career he passed some time without employment at Bagdad. He left Bagdad in a very poor condition for Bombay, where on his arrival he assumed the dignity of "Secretaire, General de L'Archeveche Chaldean Catholique en Babylon et Perse," and alleged that he was sent by His Grace George Ebed-Jesus Khayyath, the present Roman Catholic Chaldean Archbishop of Diarbekir, to gather information about the history of the Chaldean churches in the Far East. The above Archbishop was a pupil of the Propaganda College at Rome, was present at the Vatican Council of 1870, and is the author of a learned book written in Latin ("Syri Orientales"), proving the Papal primacy of universal jurisdiction from the great old Nestorian writers. Naturally this Archbishop is very "Roman" in his religious principles, and we may assume, against the expressed statement of "M. C. Rev. J. J. Nouri," that he held the same religious principles as his superior about the Pope.

Mr. Nouri arrived at Bombay about the middle of December 1889. As he was known to my family he often stayed with me, and left me to understand that he was one of my co-religionists, the more so as he went with me to the Roman Catholic church at Mazagon to hear the Latin mass—a fact which I cannot reconcile with the character he gives himself in his letter to the Lahore paper. Besides he told me and others that he was made Archdeacon by the Roman Catholic Chaldean Patriarch, the very same who in his letter to the Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Bombay says he is a simple layman and denounces him as an impostor. On the 14th March 1890 he left for the south of India, and a few months ago a letter was received here in Bombay, signed by a Bagdadian at Hyderabad, stating that the Rev. Father J. J. Nouri had arrived there. The letter ran high in his praises, but what is most astonishing is that it is in the handwriting of Nouri himself.

In the second last paragraph of his letter to the Lahore paper, he praises the kind reception given to him by the Church of England clergy, perhaps imagining that under their protection he may escape exposure.

The above statements I make with full knowledge of the whole case, being myself a Chaldean of Bagdad, well acquainted with the history of the man. Several persons from Bagdad now residing in Bombay can testify to the truth of what I have stated.—Yours, &c.,

J. FARAGE.

Bombay 19.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SCHOOL HOUSES IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Kirkham's appeal, says the *Indu Prakash*, in regard to the school houses in Bombay deserves to be carefully noted. It is apt to be lost sight of in a general debate in which an angry feeling towards Government for unworthy treatment was the predominant feature. It is, however, noteworthy that three of the members of the Joint Schools Committee, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Geary, and Dr. Blaney show a keen sense of the draw-backs as regards house accommodation for our Primary schools. Every Primary school in the districts especially in villages has a house of its own specially built, capacious, airy and situated generally in the healthiest part of the place. In Bombay city alone the schools are most neglected. As Mr. Kirkham observed, we put our most precious belongings, our children, often in the worst places imaginable. But we do not agree with Mr. Kirkham in laying the blame for this on the Corporation or the Joint Schools Committee, for these bodies came only recently in management. The blame rests on the Government which with open eyes permitted the scandals to remain. It is a large undertaking indeed to provide good houses for all the schools, but the Corporation should make a beginning, and put to test the sincerity of the promises of the Government.

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF SILVER AND GOLD.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: Judging from the protest made by Mr. Beaufort against the views expressed at the last Annual General Meeting of the Bank of Bombay by the Hon'ble Mr. Forrest on the desirability of fixing a ratio between the relative value of silver and gold, it would seem that the local Chamber is not so unanimous now on this vexed question as it was five years ago. No doubt many important events have happened since 1886 in reference to silver. It would be natural under the circumstances to find that the view of some of the members have undergone a change. The silver problem is evidently so intricate that not a year passes by without our having to record some strange and startling developments. The Currency Commission has made its report since 1886. That report and the conclusions so cautiously embodied therein by the Commission form by themselves an important epoch. If they have not revolutionised many nebulous ideas which previously prevailed on the question, they have at least wrought enough change in the minds of mono-metallists and bi-metallists alike to make them seriously pause and review the situation disclosed. The Commission has not only dispelled many a popular fallacy but pointed out new dangers which a rash or hasty solution of the problem may create. In fact some of those very evils against which it wished all states interested in the question to guard have happened, and the consequences that have occurred are precisely of the character it so prudently forecast.

DEPOSIT OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The *Indu Prakash* observes:—The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik and Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha have issued a note addressed to the members of the Municipal Corporation, strongly urging them not to agree to the proposal of the Commissioner to have the law amended as regards the deposit of Municipal cash balances. The present law requires the deposit to be made in the Bank of Bombay. The bank so long paid 2 per cent. on the deposits, but recently on account of the plethora of money in the market it refused to pay any interest. Hence the Commissioner proposes that the law should be so altered as to give him the power to deposit Municipal money in any other local bank. When this question was last before the Corporation, we were so much impressed with the Commissioner's arguments that we were induced to think the Commissioner's proposal deserved to be supported. Our faith in the arguments is, we must confess, greatly shaken by Messrs. Javerilal and Dinshaw's note, and we await with great interest to see what the Commissioner has to say in reply. Messrs. Javerilal and Dinshaw demolish the very foundations of the Commissioner's argument by showing that the gain of interest is not so real and so large as it looks; that the cash balances are swollen by the accumul

MAN'S QUADRUPLE NATURE: AN EGYPTIAN BELIEF.

MAN was regarded by the ancient Egyptians as consisting of four distinct entities. First was the body. Second was the "double"—an ethereal duplicate of the body. Third was the soul, which had the form of a bird. Fourth was a spark of the divine fire, called "khoo." None of these elements was imperishable. Left to themselves they would hasten to dissolution, and the man would thus be annihilated, but means were found for preventing this. The decomposition of the body could be suspended by embalming, while the prayers and offerings of surviving relatives could save the double, the soul, and khoo. After death the double stayed always with the mummy in the tomb, never leaving it but the soul and the khoo went forth to join the gods. No living person entered the chamber wherein the mummy lay, but the tomb had also a reception-room for the double, to which people came with offerings. Originally, says a writer in the *Washington Star*, it was the custom to leave food regularly for the double inasmuch as it was supposed to have need of such physical subsistence. Unfortunately, though a double might thus be kept supplied for a while in the course of generations interest by the living in the gentleman whose corporal activity he represented naturally waned, and he was apt to suffer from hunger. Even when a rich man left money in trust to provide for the expense of feeding him after his demise, the hour was only put off for a while longer, when the double was forced by necessity to seek provender among the town refuse. So at length, correspondingly to a change in religious doctrine, it came about that the things for the double to eat, instead of being actually placed in his reception-room in the sepulchre, were painted and carved on the walls in as realistic a manner as possible. The likeness of the deceased was also depicted in the act of consuming the edibles, and the understanding was that this sort of perennial Barmecide feasting was entirely satisfactory to him.

Now, the main object for preserving the body by embalming was that the double might have it to live in; but obviously the mummy might be destroyed, and so provision was made against such a misfortune by constructing statues in the likeness of the departed. In case of the destruction of the mummy, the double was able to find a dwelling-place in one of his statues, and it was thought worth while by the rich to have as many statues made of themselves as possible so that, whatever happened, they would always have one to go to. It is almost impossible to find an ancient statue in the Egypt of to-day that is not broken, because the fellahs believe that spirits dwell in them and that they can be prevented from doing any harm by a little judicious mutilation. While the double of the ancient Egyptian was thus compelled to lead an existence at once monotonous and precarious, the soul was having the liveliest of times. Though, as a matter of duty, perhaps, it often visited the mummy, which it had once tenanted, a door being painted for the purpose of its ingress and exit on the wall of the tomb, its days and nights were chiefly spent in the company of the gods in their endless journey as escort for the sun. During the day time the soul was in no serious danger, but in the evening, when the eternal waters which flow along the vaulted heavens fall in vast cascades adown the west and are engulfed in the bowels of the earth, the soul followed the bark of the sun and its attendant divinities into a lower world bristling with ambuscades and perils. For twelve hours the divine squadron defiled through long and dreary corridors, where her numerous genii, some hostile and some friendly, now struggled to bar the way and now tried to make it clear. At intervals great doors, each guarded by an enormous serpent, were encountered. Finally they reached an enormous hall, full of flame and fire, and peopled by hideous monsters and executioners, whose office was to torture the damned. Then came more dark and narrow passages, further blind gropings in the gloom, again strife with malevolent genii, and at length the joyful return to the upper air with the daybreak.

One would think that this would have been found rather monotonous after a while as a method of spending one's nights, but there was plenty of another sort of excitement during the day. It should be mentioned incidentally that the tombs of the kings were constructed on the model of the world at night, with passages, doors, and vaulted halls which plunged into the depths of the mountain. Upon death the soul was weighed by the god Thoth, and its future depended upon how it tipped the scales. If found sinful it was handed over to dog-headed apes, which first changed it into a sow or other impure beast and subsequently devoted their attention to hunting and scourging it. The pure soul, however, passed at the third hour into the company of its fellows, whose task it was to cultivate the celestial fields and reap the harvest, after which they took their pleasure. At the fifth hour the heavenly ocean became a vast battle-field, the gods of light pursuing the serpent Apapi. After capturing and binding the snake they strangled him at the twelfth hour. Soon afterwards the bark of the sun and its escort was borne by the tide into the realm of light and assailed by frightful sounds and clamourings. Through zones of dread and horror they were obliged to pass. Each zone had a voice of its own, and this voice was not to be confounded with the voices of other zones. In one there was an immense humming of wasps; the next echoed with the lamentations of their husbands; the next resounded with appalliing crushes of thunder, and so on. Such was the beginning of the soul's nightly journey.

THE DRAGON OF MYTHOLOGY, LEGEND, AND ART.

IN the birth-time of the dragon-myth, observes the *Magazine of Art*, the primitive Aryan, suffering under the manifold ills of life, attributed them all, we cannot doubt, to the operation of a malevolence not unlike to his own, and sought a shape—*monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens*—in which they should be abhorred, and, it might be, slain. He projected his own personality into the operations of nature, of which he felt himself to be the plaything; and gave, as Shelley phrases it, "a human heart to what we cannot know." In the cloudy strongholds of darkness his enemy was sheltered, a monstrous shape, "if shape it might be called that shape had none," from whose terrors he suffered most cruelly when the drought came, and famine and pestilence were spread abroad through the plains. This is no mere poetical view of the matter, for, in the Veda, the earliest presentation of the enemy of Aryan man is Vritra or Ahi, the throttling snake, who is not only the universal enemy, but is also in a special manner the thief, and the black withholder of the rain; and, conversely, Indra himself, the sustainer of the universe, the wonder-worker and the old guide of man, is, in special degree, the light-maker and rain-bringer. Everywhere in the Veda the elemental conflict between these two goes on. Indra, youthful, agile, ruddy, and strong, goes forth in his chariot, the thunderbolt forged by Tvashtri in his hand, his steeds snorting and neighing, to battle with Ahi or Vritra, the enemy. He is accompanied by clouds of Maruts, and the whole artillery of heaven is discharged; the earth and the sky crash with his thunderbolt, the cloud-castles of the monster are shattered and broken, the celestial fountains are loosed, and rain flows plenteously on the earth below.

To the Chinese and Japanese belongs the credit of having conceived the dragon in the most terrific shape that has ever been given to it; and it would probably be impossible to express in animal form greater fierceness and malignity than are depicted in the emblem of Chinese royalty. It is also in China that the dragon reaches its highest pinnacle as an object of reverence; for not only is it emblazoned on imperial standards and figured in almost every prominent position as a decoration, but it is markedly an object of propitiation, and festivals are held in its honour. Yet its connection with the root-ideas of the Hindus is never lost, for it is a monster of mists and waters, and is painted issuing from clouds. Ling-Wong, the dragon-king, has in his keeping the fountains of the deeps, and from him are the rains derived. There is evidence also of human sacrifice to the monster, for Hiouen-Thsang (the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim to India, seventh century A. D.) relates how that one Wat-Yuen, on the failure of a river, immolated himself in propitiation of its dragon; and, at the dragon-boat-festivals, it is now believed that the boats intimidate the monster. Such ideas were probably carried to China and Japan with Buddhism (and perhaps there engrafted on national myths), for Buddha himself was a dragon-slayer, and there is much in Hiouen-Thsang throwing light upon the subject. It is possible very clearly to trace the dragon of Japan as a creature of marsh and slime, to which propitiation was made; and it may be of interest to mention that a fairy story is now being sold in Tokio, entitled "Yamata no Orochi," in which an eight-headed monster is appeased, much as in the chivalric myth, by the sacrifice of maidens.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA ! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-Killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill) and Poona

AN ASIATIC HIGH ROAD.

THE road which leads from Srinagar, the chief city of Kashmir, to Leh, on the borders of Tibet, a writer in the *Anti-Jacobin* remarks is well-known to many English travellers and sportsmen, and is certainly a very interesting route. The road itself is nowhere better than an ill-made footpath or field-track, yet it is the great trade route from India to Western Tibet and Eastern Turkestan, and carries a deal of picturesque and curious traffic. Nothing can be more delightful in fine weather than the march up the 50 miles of Sinde river valley which lies between the main "plateau" of Kashmir and the high pass across which the road goes into Ladak. After that there are 200 miles of march across high and dry stony lands before the weary traveller arrives at Leh and sees the high palace of the old rajahs of Ladak—"but that is another story." Few valleys in the world can be so superbly and richly beautiful as the Sinde valley. March through it in the middle of June to see it at its loveliest. The light green copse of ash, birch, and chestnut, interwoven with wild rose of various hue, with jessamine and honeysuckle, runs upward from the bottom of the valley till it mingles with the dark pines above. Higher yet, grey rocks veined with snow cut the deep blue of the sky. The woods are full of nightingales, though at a little distance, their song is drowned by the noise of many waters as the shining streams dash down the hillsides to join the grey-blue water of the main river rushing down through the bottom of the valley on its way to the Jhelum, the Indus, and thence to the Indian ocean. At intervals along the valley are groups of wooden chalets embosomed in groves of walnut and mulberry, affording delightful camping grounds to the traveller.

Down the winding pathway come trains of ponies laden with bales of wool from the high uplands of Central Asia, destined for fabrication in Kashmir and India. They are conducted by singular Mongolian figures attired in costumes which look as old as the world. Other lines of ponies are returning upwards laden with English or Indian goods. Wandering one evening near my little camp I came upon a group of six men seated on the ground and brewing their tea. They politely spread a red mat on the grass and invited me to join their repast, and gave me tea out of their solitary cup. They said that they were conveying home to Yarkand some European goods which their Chief had been as far as Bombay to buy cheap, and that their journey from the valley of Kashmir to Yarkand would take them two months. They had with them, too, an Indian monkey who looked highly disgusted at his northward march. The dwellers in Yarkand must be a mixed lot. The chief of this party looked like a Punjab Mahommedan, three of the others were of the Mongolian Tibetan type, another was blue-eyed and fair-complexioned like a Dane or Swede, and the last strongly resembled one of those characters in rural England who may be either village poacher or squire's assistant-game-keeper.

Along this track also one may see patriarchal family-groups of Goojars, a curious, wandering, gipsy race. They are to be seen down in the plains in the cold weather, squatted here and there within their little black tents. There they possess a bad reputation, and the Jat peasants of the Punjab have a pithy maxim, "When you see a Goojar, hit him." The Goojars all have a strong, low-type, family resemblance, as if they interbred closely. In the hills they all, men, women, and children, dress alike, in a tunic and pantaloons of blue material lined with red. They have flocks of sheep, and the long-haired goats from whose wool the fine Cashmere stuffs are made. In June all the flocks are tending from the lower pastures to the higher ones. It is pretty to see them winding slowly along, grazing as they go. A child leads the van, making a monotonous sound to guide the flock; other children guard the flanks and hook stragglers out of the bushes: the patriarch of the family brings up the rear with a big sheep-dog or two. Possibly the children of these wandering tribes lead as happy lives as do children in some dirty, smoky, northern English town, dividing their time between the factory and the board school.

After about 30 miles the valley of the Sinde river leads the traveller up into the pleasant pastures called Sonamurg. Here, at a level of near 9,000 feet above the sea, is an open space about one mile wide and three long, surrounded by huge and precipitous mountains running up to seventeen or eighteen thousand feet, and bearing, some of them, ice glaciers on their lofty breasts. It is a quite and lovely spot with no habitations save a few rude log huts used by shepherds in the summer months. In the winter all is deep in snow. But now, in June, the grass is fresh and green and full of flowers; buttercups, wind-flowers, violets, forget-me-nots, blue cornflowers, marigolds, primulas, and tall lilies with a most delicate fragrance. The air is light, fresh, and strong. Larks sing in the sky, and occasionally the cheerful voice of the cuckoo is heard. It is too high for most of the birds which fill with song the lower woods of the Sinde valley; it is rather the home of the raven and eagle. The hill sides are still clothed, though not so thickly as below, with birch and pine. No place can be pleasanter than Sonamurg on a calm blue day, but these mountains are often a cauldron of clouds and thunderstorms and mighty rushing winds. Here the trading caravans linger to feed their horses in the rich meadows before they scale the high Zogi-Dras pass and enter the country of Ladak which is very dry and barren. For the rain-clouds which ascend from the Indian ocean, pumped up by the cooler nights succeeding the fiercely hot days on the Indian plains, spend their last force against this southern side of the vast mass of the central range of Himalaya, and but few of them penetrate to the land beyond, where Buddha is revered. As yet though, in June, the formal rains have not set in. The air is much like that of England in April; and like England in early spring, too, is the look of the damp fresh soil from which the snow has only melted two or three weeks ago, and where the violets and crocuses are gaily springing up in the clearings among the trees.

THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE.

IN an article entitled "A War Correspondent's Reminiscences," Mr. Archibald Forbes contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for August some vivid sketches of those stirring times when he was doing brilliant service for the *Daily News* in the great campaign of 1870-71. "Perhaps," he says in one powerful paragraph, "perhaps the most thrilling episode of all that colossal struggle was the singularly dramatic climax of the battle of Gravelotte. All day long, from noon until the going down of the sun, the roar of the cannon and the roll of the musketry had been incessant. The deep ravine between Gravelotte and St. Hubert was a horrible pandemonium, wherein seethed struggling masses of German soldiery, torn by the shell-fire of the French batteries, writhing under the stings of the mitrailleuse, bewildered between inevitable death in front and no less inevitable disgrace behind. Again and again frantic efforts were being made to force up out of the hell in the ravine and gain foothold in the edge of the plateau beyond; and ever the cruel sleet of lead beat them back and crushed them down. The long summer day was waning into dusk, and the fortunes of the battle still trembled in the balance, when the last reserve of the Germans—the second army corps—came hurrying up toward the brink of the abyss. In the lurid glare of the blazing village, the German King stood by the wayside and greeted his stalwart Pomeranians as they passed him. High over the roll of the drums, the blare of the bugles, and the crash of the cannon, rose the eager burst of cheering, as the soldiers answered their sovereign's greeting and then followed their chiefs down into the fell depths of the terrible chasm. The strain of the crisis was sickening as we waited for the issue in a sort of spasm of sombre silence. The old King sat, with his back against a wall, on a ladder, one end of which rested on a broken gun-carriage, the other on a dead horse. Bismarck with an elaborate assumption of coolness which his restlessness belied made pretence to be reading letters. The roar of the close battle swelled and deepened till the very ground trembled beneath us. The night fell like a pall, but the blaze of the adjacent conflagration lit up the anxious group here by the churchyard wall. From out the medley of broken troops littering the slope in front rose suddenly a great shout that grew in volume as it rolled nearer. The hoofs of a galloping horse rattled on the causeway. A moment later, Moltke, his face for once quivering with emotion, sprang from the saddle, and, running towards the King, cried out, 'It is good for us; we have carried the position, and the victory is with your Majesty!' The King started to his feet with a fervent 'God be thanked!' and then burst into tears. Bismarck, with a great sigh of relief, crushed his letters in the hollow of his hand, and a simultaneous hurrah welcomed the good tidings."

THE Servians, according to the *World*, are delighted to hear that King Milan has betaken himself to Carlsbad, where they hope he will long remain, for there is no gambling there. It had become clear that he could not live on his pension of £24,000 a year if he lost thousands every week at baccarat, as he had been doing during his stay in Paris; and, of course, whenever he is again impecunious he will be clamouring for further assistance from his son's subjects.

METEOROLOGICAL LAWS OF INDIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

PROFESSOR E. DOUGLASS ARCHIBALD, the travelling representative of the Edison Phonograph Company, says the *Melbourn Age*, has received from Mr. Henry F. Blanford, late director general of the Meteorological department of India, an interesting letter, in which reference is made to the apparent probability of a recurrence during the present year of severe drought in Northern India. In view of the relation existing between the meteorological laws of India and those of Australasia there is a degree of special significance in the subject which should not fail to attract attention in the colonies. The following is an extract from the letter, which is dated 1st June:—

I am looking anxiously forward to what the monsoons may bring this year to northern India. Last year there was a failure of the rains, and a dearth almost amounting to a famine in Madras; and five times during the present century such a drought in southern India has been succeeded by failure of the rains in northern India. Again, the snowfall on the Himalaya and Afghanistan has been exceedingly heavy during the past winter, and the spring has been cold and rainy, all of which bodes ill and points in the same direction.

While engaged for some years as professor of mathematics and science at the Calcutta University, Professor Archibald took an active interest in meteorology, and became intimately acquainted with the various climatic conditions of the country. Some comments made by him on the subject of Mr. Blanford's letter are therefore deserving of attention. He says: "The reference to the rainfall in India confirms a law which the late Professor Hill, of Allahabad, and myself pretty clearly established by investigations extending over some years. We were able definitely to show a seasonal peculiarity in the Indian rainfall, namely, that whenever the summer fall was heavier than the average, the succeeding winter fall was lower all through India; and conversely, whenever the winter rainfall gave a high record, and the snowfall was unusually thick on the Himalaya, the succeeding summer throughout India was invariably dry, and sometimes the drought amounted to a famine." This was referred to in a paper read by Mr. Blanford before a meeting of the Royal Society of Great Britain in 1884 as Professors Hill and Archibald's law, and was shown by him to have been proved correct in 18 out of 20 cases. These weather variations are found to have a period corresponding fairly closely with the 11 years period of sun spots, and are therefore capable of prediction by keeping a close watch on the state of the sun's surface. The science of forecasting climatic changes would be much advanced if attention were paid to such long periods, as well as the shorter ones which control the daily weather. The weather prophet at present confines his attention chiefly to a few passing barometric disturbances, and can never by such means hope to predict the weather of a season. His idea seems to be, sufficient into the day is the cyclone thereof and from whence to-morrow's weather is to arrive is the main object of his research. If we ask him what the weather is to be a fortnight hence, he smiles and shrugs his shoulders, well knowing that it would be risking his entire reputation to attempt to forecast with any degree of definiteness for such a period. But while it is probable that for years to come we shall never be able to forecast the precise weather for any single day as much as a fortnight in advance, it is equally probable that by taking a more comprehensive view of the whole matter, and extending the range of observations in place and time, and by discarding the empirical inductive method at present employed for a rational inductive method, the general conditions of an entire season may be established months before hand, as has already been done in India with considerable success. The general conditions which affect India are also found to be in correspondence with the general conditions affecting Australasia, and it is quite possible that the same barometric distribution which would tend to give a dry season in India would give a wet season in portions of Australasia. The precise bearing of the one upon the other has not yet been worked out; but it has been shown that when in 1877 and 1878 the barometer over the whole of the Indo-Malaysian region was abnormally high, a similar condition took place over Australasia. This was confirmed by Mr. Todd, of the South Australian Meteorological department, in a conversation I had with him on the subject some little time ago. In India these conditions gave rise to a terrible famine in the Madras presidency, affecting millions of human beings, and having a vast influence on the political and economical condition of the country. Since the prevailing weather in both India and Australasia is determined by the position of what M. Teisserenc de Bort, a French meteorologist, calls the "action centres" of the barometric areas of high and low pressure, any alteration in the position and dimensions of the one must necessarily involve a corresponding alteration in those of the other. If the conditions of these larger areas were observed and the news transmitted from one part of the world to the other, a forecast of the general weather of a season might be obtained which would be much more valuable to the agriculturists, and, therefore, to the general welfare of the community, than the present partial system of merely tracing the paths of the smaller barometric areas, which are controlled, both as to numbers and direction, by the general position and character of the larger areas or action centres. In order to carry out such a scheme small additions would be required to the existing meteorological staff, and I am confident that the extra outlay would be amply compensated for by the results which would be achieved. It would not be necessary to maintain a permanently increased staff. A certain number of definite investigations could be decided and the result from these might be regarded as a preliminary test of the utility of pursuing the investigation and enlarging or contracting the sphere of inquiry.

Asked whether he thought the proposed antarctic expedition would result in any addition to the meteorological knowledge of Australasia, Professor Archibald replied in the negative. He does not think that anysingle expedition to the south polar regions would be able to make observations for a sufficient length of time to determine the permanent conditions over any area which might be visited. He points out, moreover, that expepitions to the North Pole have not led to any discovery having any practical bearing upon meteorology. The establishment by General Greeley and others of a chain of North Polar observatories had not yielded results at all commensurate with the expense and the hardships incurred in connection with the work. In conclusion Professor Archibald expresses an opinion that the establishment of observing stations in charge of competent men in the outlying districts of Australia, the subsidising of ships to take records on their voyages to and from the country, and the establishment of a meteorological department untrammelled by astronomical work would produce very much better results than any obtainable from antarctic expeditions. In addition he points out that Australian weather to a large extent is determined by equatorial and tropical conditions, and has little to do with what occurs in the comparatively limited zone within the antarctic circle.

MRS. ANDREW LANG has an article in the new number of "The National Review" on "Rousseau's Ideal Household," Emile and the Nouvelle Heloise still holding a place in the field of literary discussion. Mrs. Lang sees the "ideal household" in its most ridiculous aspects, and ends the story of Emile and Sophie with the comment: "The unregenerate reader will acknowledge that he feels some satisfaction in the downfall of the ideal wife. If principles are only a matter of locality, and if mediocrity so speedily succumbs to temptation, by all means let us aim at perfection." Incidentally Mrs. Lang introduces the following story:—"In the days of my childhood, a friend of my own was informed by a favourite housemaid that she wished to give warning, as she was going to be married. 'Indeed,' said the lady, 'and what is your future husband?' 'Please, 'm, he's an asker.' 'An asker. I don't understand. What does he *do*?' 'Well, 'm, he—he goes about the streets, and if he sees any one coming along that looks kind, he—well, he just stops 'em and asks 'em to give him a trifle, and he makes quite a comfortable living that way!' 'Do you mean a *beggar*?' 'Well,' m, some people do call it that; *we* call it asker.'"

HELIGOLANDERS have been a little puzzled during the past few weeks owing to some balloon experiments which Captain von Forster, of the German Marine Service, has been making on and about the island. Ascents have taken place by day and night with the object of holding communication seawards with the island and for balloon signalling. The appearance of the balloons amazed the adult population, and gave infinite delight to the juveniles, for a balloon is a rare sight in Heligoland. Many improvements have been made on the island, and the services of some skilled German artizans have been requisitioned for the purpose of well-sinking in the upper part of the place.

"SAY weel and do weel, and willae-letter. Say weel is gude, but do weel is better." Don't talk about using. SAPOLIO but do it at once, and you will do well. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE AND SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Fort.

WHAT ENTERTAINERS THINK ABOUT ENCORES.

THE artistes of the opera at Kieff, says a writer in *Cassell's Saturday Journal*, publicly announced recently that they would not recognise encores. During the first performance after this intimation the audience clamoured for the repetition of a number, but the singers remained firm and would not take any notice of the recall. Eventually, in consequence of the persistent ignoring of encores, a riot arose, and the police had to enter the building and disperse the audience. Departures of a similiar nature have frequently been made in this country, not by the combined action of vocalists, as at Kieff, but by individual caterers for public amusement—if "high-class" concerts can be called an "amusement." Not long ago, for example, a well-known *impresario* gave notice that encores would not be permitted at his concerts, and took great pains to carry his decision into effect. But here, also, the result was failure. Recalls were certainly reduced, yet at what a waste of time! A singer, having pleased the audience, came forward, and, instead of bowing once and then responding to the encore, went through the formality three or four times, and after all had to yield to the wish of the majority of those present. The regulation forbidding recalls soon, therefore, became a dead letter. In the history of public amusement in England, there are many close parallels to this failure to abolish encores. Mr. Sims Reeves, the great "anti-enchorist" as *Punch* once called him, wrote to the press not long ago denouncing recalls as a great nuisance, and giving it as his opinion that if managers, artistes, and the musical public would thoroughly consider the matter, the "nuisance" might be stamped out. Programmes might then, he added, contain the announcement, "No encores will be permitted." As to the possibility of stamping out encores, it will be observed that the great tenor uses a very big *if*. As to whether they are a "nuisance," opinions differ, and differ greatly. There are those, who for various reasons, agree with Mr. Sims Reeves. We have all heard of the vocalist who illustrated his views on the subject by buying some little article and liking it so well that he helped himself to another, refusing to pay for the second on the ground that it "was only an encore." Madame Patti frequently complains that she "cannot go on singing all night." Artistes of very different standing object to encores simply and solely because they never by any possibility get one. Such are some of the more or less fanciful reasons in favour of regarding recalls with disapprobation. A serious argument against encores is that an artiste is sometimes physically unable—or, at least, not without suffering—to repeat something which has met with the approval of an audience. Of this aspect of the subject we had a striking illustration a year or so back. A young lady well known to those who worship at the shrine of Burlesque danced a short but extremely exhausting "saltarello," which greatly delighted the pit. They re-demanded it, and she went through it again. This ought to have been quite sufficient, but the audience called for the dance a third time; and it was not until the stage manager came forward and said the young lady had fainted that they would suffer the piece to proceed. It is rather remarkable, however, that the entertainers who are thus liable nearly to be killed with kindness are the very people who never complain about encores. Some of them would gladly go on dancing or performing until they dropped from sheer exhaustion.

Many vocalists and instrumentalists are—to turn now to the other side of the subject—almost equally appreciative of the compliment which a recall implies. An incident which occurred in Dublin about two years ago affords a case in point, and reminds one that Mendelssohn was gratified beyond measure at the warmth of his reception by an English audience, and also of what we owe to the public of Prague for encoring Mozart. At a concert given by the great composer in that town, one of his own symphonies was included in the programme, and in response to the applause which followed its performance, Mozart sat down at the piano and played. This did not satisfy the audience, who made him play again and again. Mozart was so delighted with this mark of favour that he declared he should like to compose an opera for so discriminating a public. He did so; that opera was *Don Giovanni*, his best work. The incident, however, was this. Signor Ravelli was singing an Italian opera, and one night he appeared as Don Cæsar in *Maritana*. When he sang "Let me like a soldier fall," the audience insisted upon an encore. But imagine the astonishment and delight of all who were present when the great tenor commenced to sing the well-known song, not in Italian, but in English! The audience "rose at him," as the saying goes, and the enthusiasm was so great that Ravelli had again to sing the first verse, the only one he knew in English. Thus the famous tenor gave a compliment in return for a compliment. Some artistes very willingly oblige their admirers with regard to the pieces they give in reply to encores—that is to say, whenever such a thing is possible. Many of the requests made to them are simply absurd. Sir Charles Halle has had a remarkable, and perhaps unique, experience in this respect. Once, before the beginning of a chamber concert, that gentleman received a note asking him, if encored, kindly to play a piece of music—naming it—about as appropriate, all things considered, as the "Dead March" would be. Again, an eminent leading contralto, who has the reputation of being obliging in the matter of recall songs, was not long ago requested to sing a ballad very popular at the time should she be encored in one of the numbers in an oratoric!

It would be easy to go on citing examples to show that the anti-enchorists are in a hopeless minority; but really is it necessary? Was not Kelly, the tenor, quite right? He tells us that when the *Marriage of Figaro* was produced in Vienna, the encores became so numerous that the Emperor forbade them. Shortly afterwards his Majesty came to a rehearsal. "I daresay you are all pleased," said he, "that I have desired there shall be no more encores." The singers, with one exception, all bowed assent. That exception was Kelly, who said, frankly: "Do not believe them, sire. They all like to be encored; at least, I am sure I always do." The English tenor was correct. All entertainers do like to be encored, whatever any of them may say to the contrary. Many concert-goers will remember that some of those who denounce encores have occasionally failed to hide their chagurin when they have not been recalled. If this were not so—if public entertainers in general were indifferent to encores—many of them would not be so nervously apprehensive on first going to America, where audiences have the reputation of being cold. Edwin Forrest once stopped in the middle of a scene and addressed those before him. "You must applaud," he said, "or I cannot act." Mr. Irving, when he landed in New York, mentioned this incident, adding, "I quite sympathise with that feeling. An actor needs applause when he is on the stage." What is true of the actor is true also, with obvious modification, of the singer, of the dancer, of the instrumentalist—in a word, of all artistes; and an encore is a far greater compliment than what we understand by "applause."

SOME of the best English singers are going to New York in the winter to take part in the Italian opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House. Contrary to report, neither Madame Patti nor M. Lassalle will be a member of the troupe, which will be headed by the brothers de Reszke, who will then make their American debut. Among other well-known artistes, Messrs. Abbey and Gran have also engaged the sisters Ravogli, Mesdames Albani, Scalchi, Van Zandt, Lilli Lehmann, Eames, and Bauermeister, MM. Gianini. Valero, Kalisch, Capoul, Vinchi, and Vaschetti, It is curious that, although, according to rumour, this company has been engaged to supplant German in favour of Italian opera in New York, yet that only four of its leading members are Italians, while three are Germans, and among the countries represented on the list are Canada, Poland, Holland, Spain, France, and the United States.

WHAT is the charm in outwitting the Custom House officer which makes smuggling to some persons irresistible? The stewardess of a New York steamer has been found on landing in Liverpool to have stowed away among her luggage three pounds and three-quarters of tobacco, together with three-tenths of a gallon of perfumed spirits and one-fifth of a gallon of a spirit known as Florida water. The tobacco was found hidden in a slipper, which seems to suggest that the stewardess's foot was not quite so diminutive as Cinderella's. On being asked to explain, the proprietor of these contraband articles stated that the spirits were a present from a lady on board; but clearly that did not absolve her from the obligation to pay duty. Unfortunately on searching her lodgings two pounds more of tobacco were found, together with half a pound of cigars, all which seems a rather large allowance for a lady. In the end the goods were confiscated, and the stewardess was ordered to pay a fine amounting, with costs, to four pounds.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

A MAHOMEDAN VERSION OF THE JACKSON CASE.

BEFORE the Privy Council on July 25, the case of "Syed Mowla Newaz *v.* Sreemuty Sayedunnissa Bibi" came on for hearing in the shape of a petition for special leave to appeal from a decision of the High Court of Bengal, refusing to grant the petitioner a decree for restitution of conjugal rights. The facts of the case, as stated by Mr. R. V. Doyne, who appeared as counsel on behalf of the husband in support of the petition, were very singular. The marriage took place in 1877, the wife, the only daughter of a wealthy Mahomedan, being eleven years of age. She lived in her husband's house down to July, 1880, when she attained womanhood, though still a minor, being under eighteen. Her mother then instituted a suit to have the marriage declared null and void on the ground that the wife at the time of the solemnisation of the marriage was not of an age to consent, and that upon attaining womanhood she had repudiated the marriage. Those proceedings were compromised on the husband entering into an agreement with the mother as next friend of the wife giving her the power to make a declaration of divorce under the Mahomedan law. The wife then returned to her husband for a period of three years, but in consequence of continued disputes between the husband and his mother-in-law, the wife withdrew from his house. He, however, regained possession of his wife under circumstances as to which there was a difference of opinion in the courts below, the Lower Court holding that the husband had acted within his rights, and the High Court holding that he had obtained possession of her by force and against her will. She, however, remained in his house, as she alleged, under duresse for another period of three years, during which time a child was born, which did not live. She then succeeded in geting away, and return to her mother's house, whereupon the husband instituted his suit for restitution of conjugal rights. On the hearing of the suit the wife contended that at the time of being carried away by her husband she had made a valid declaration of divorce under the Mahomedan law, by virtue of the provisions of the agreement made with her mother by uttering the word "telak" three times, and that the marriage had from that time been dissolved. The Lower Court decided against this contention of the wife's, and made a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; but the wife, who under the Mahomedan law retained possession and control of all her property, appealed to the High Court, and succeeded in getting the decision of the Lower Court reversed, and a decree made in her favour that she had effectually dissolved the marriage. It appeared that the husband had a period of six months within which to appeal from this decision, but he having taken no step for five months, the lady availed herself of her freedom and took unto herself another husband, whereupon husband No. 1 applied to the High Court for a certificate to enable him to appeal to Her Majesty in Council. A difficulty then arose as to whether the subject matter of the suit was of the necessary appealable value. Ultimately the High Court declined to certify that it was a case for appeal and hence the present application. In the course of the argument it was stated that such suits as the present were extremely rare amongst Mahomedans, though the husband has the right to divorce his wife without assigning any cause, the wife, on the contrary, having no right to divorce her husband except under such an agreement as was set up in the present case. Lord Hobhouse and Sir Richard Couch said, having had occasion to look into the matter, they could find no statutory origin for such suits, but they had been indirectly recognised by the Indian Limitation Act and Stamp Act. In the result their lordships dismissed the petition, observing that in their opinion it was not a case in which the husband could ask for special indulgence to appeal.

LEARNING ONE'S LIMITATIONS.

THAT is a serious time of life, thinks a contributor to *Scribner's Magazine*, when you begin to realise that the man you are is not the man you hope to become, but the man you have shown yourself to be; a definite quantity with precise limitations, and not a great one. We all, he continues, compare ourselves at greater or less distances with people in books and in history. There is a time when it is a delightful reassurance to learn from the lives of Keats, Pitt, Hamilton, or Henry Clay, that we are not too young to be famous, and that man no older than we have immortalised themselves as poets or as statesmen. Again there comes a time when we go to books for reassurances of another sort, and pluck up our fainting hopes as we read how Grant, Sherman, Cromwell, and Nathaniel Hawthorne reached our time of life without distinguishing themselves beyond common, and yet lived to take rank among the immortals. There may be hope for us, we feel, for all of our forty odd years. And yet the late-blooming soldiers should not encourage us unduly, for a great soldier is only developed by war, and war, through no fault of his, may be very long in coming.

The serious time of disquieting realisation that I spoke of comes to a man between these other two seasons. He has passed the time when any deficiencies in his work are palliated by his youth. Nobody can speak of him as "promising" any more. His blossoms are no longer a credit to him; he must show fruit, or admit that he has none to show, recognising that the natural inference based on experience is that a man of his age who has done nothing that conspicuously justifies his existence never will do anything of that sort. A reasonable progress is still possible to him, of course, but in the natural course it is expected to be the continuation and perfection of what is behind him. A new quality, new phases of character, unsuspected talent, he *may* develop, but no one expects him to. If he himself expects to, it must be because he knows more about himself than he has disclosed. The story of the friend of William H. Prescott, who regretted that that gentleman's abilities were being put to no considerable use, is a case in point. Prescott was approaching that serious period without showing any results. The reason was that he was at work on a ten-year task of history writing. Presently the results came all together.

Ordinarily we do not look for matured fruits of a man's intelligence before he is thirty-five. Before that age he is at liberty to be clever. From then to forty is, in most cases, the serious time when he must do something important or else submit to be stamped as ordinary. If he cannot show power before he is forty, no one, except perhaps his wife, is going to believe it is in him. He cannot expect to be rated either by his hopes or his aspirations after that. A good many men, conscious of their impending doom, gather their forces during this period for a sink-or-swim struggle to assert themselves and put their fate to final touch. Among those who succeed the most usual sort of success is financial. Men who get very rich are apt to make their fortunes late in life. Whatever sort of success, though, that comes after forty, whether it pertains to art, or literature, or generalship, or statesmanship, or finance, is but the harvesting of a crop already sown. Men's purpose after the serious time is to reap what they have consciously or unconsciously sown and carry what they have got to the most advantageous market. It is the discovery of a fit market rather than the production of different commodities that has been at the bottom of most of the success that has seemed to be late won.

IF the roads described by Miss Balfour in her interesting narrative in "Murray's Magazine" of visits to the west coast of Connaught are fair indications of the system of "relief works," those feeble palliatives for Irish distress can hardly be accounted a brilliant success. The roads in the peninsula of the Mullet, which were made in this way soon after the great potato famine, are described as "little used and gradually becoming impassable." At Dooega the system of "relief" in the form of road-making seems to have got into a sort of vicious circle. Some years ago, we are told, the inhabitants refused to pay rents, and on hearing that the sheriff with a protecting force on cars was on the way to seize their cattle in satisfaction of the decree obtained against them, they proceeded to cut trenches across the road several feet in width and depth, thus effectually preventing the cars from getting further, as the bog on either side was equally impassable. The crisis being over, the gaps were filled by the simple process of throwing in a few boulders, which was all the repair the road received for two years. During the past winter it has been put in thorough order as one of the relief works. "Probably (adds Miss Balfour) some of the people who destroyed it are the very people whose families have been kept from want by its renewal."

THE autumn manœuvres of the Austrian army will have one interesting feature. At the camp of Bruck on the Leitha twenty-three miles from the Austrian capital, preparations are being made to receive three Bosnain battalions who will take part in the manœuvres. Amongst them are 150 Milnot medans, for whom a special chapel is being built in order that they may have Divine service according to their ritual. A special kitchen is also being provided for them in which food will be cooked according to the ordinances of the Koran.

THE FRENCH FLEET AT CRONSTADT.

THE banquet given on July 23 at the French Embassy at St. Petersburg, in honour of the officers of the French squadron, was attended by the Grand Duke Alexis, Admiral Gervais, and the commanders of French war-vessels, the Russian Ministers of Marine, the Interior, Finance, and Communications, and M. Shiskin, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. de Laboulaye, the French Ambassador, proposed the health of the Czar, to which the Grand Duke Alexis replied with the toast of President Carnot and "the gallant French squadron." On the 25th the squadron was visited by the Czar and Czarina, who were received with much enthusiasm by the French sailors. His Majesty afterwards entertained the commanders at luncheon on board his yacht the Derjava. The Czar proposed a toast in honour of President Carnot and the French navy, which was acknowledged by M. de Laboulaye, who proposed a toast to the Czar and the Russian navy. When the "Marseillaise" was played after the Czar's toast, all the company rose and remained standing. The Imperial yacht left the roadstead amidst the thunder of cannon from the French vessels. In the evening the French officers were entertained at dinner by the Naval Club at Cronstadt. The

SPORTING NOTES.

We were recently deploring the paucity of first-class scullers in England, but at that time R. S. Farran, the winner of the junior sculls in the Metropolitan Regatta, had not burst upon the aquatic firmament. A star of the first magnitude Farran undoubtedly is. But for an unfortunate accident by which he lost some nine lengths, he would in all probability have won the London Cup, and that too from Vivian Nickalls, the holder (I can't say winner, seeing there was no race) of the Diamonds. Just think what a wonder Farran must be. At the start of the race his slide came loose, and while trying to put it back in its place with one hand, one of his sculls slipped out of his other hand, and nearly upset his craft. He then commenced his long, stern chase, in which he overtook F. Beddington, but was ultimately beaten a length and a half by Nickalls. It was one of the pluckiest attempts ever seen to better misfortune, and I have little doubt that Farran will yet astonish some of our champions.

A sporting correspondent writes:—It is impossible to notice all the scores of 100 and over that have been made in recent cricket matches. The fine weather has ripened runs to such an extent that centuries have been as plentiful as strawberries, as delightful and as cheap. Still there are four century scorers of whom I should like to say a word. There are few better sportsmen than Lord Hawke, and certainly there is no pluckier. But lords, like "larrikins," are sometimes down on their luck, and this season Lord Hawke has had more than his share of misfortune in the field. A change, however, came over the scene when Yorkshire met Somerset, and the Yorkshire captain played his old dashing game for 126. Then came Yorkshire's George, whose surname is Ulyett. Age does not wither nor custom stale his infinite variety. Yet his 118 against Somerset is the biggest thing the old Tyke has done this season. Who said the Tykes were going to the dogs?

I must also speak O. G. Radcliffe fair, for has not he also been amongst the centuries? To score 116 against Lancashire and then see his county defeated is a bitter-sweet experience for the Gloucestershire amateur. Some of us were like to scoff at Radcliffe being selected to make one of Lord Sheffield's Australian team, but I now feel half thankful that I did not give utterance to first thoughts. C. J. M. Fox, although a good and consistent scorer, had never made a complete century in first-class cricket till he scored 103 for Kent against Notts the other day. Fox is a good all-round man to have in a team, as he can bowl as well as bat, and, though his style is not so pretty as some of our cracks, he gets his runs all right. Would it be fair to omit the name of Flowers, who scored 116 not out in this match? Some flowers bloom in the spring, but the Notts man is evidently a summer annual.

Ex-"Plunger" Walton is growing rich on hotel keeping in the States, which he finds a much more profitable business than trying to smash the ring. His hobby-house is a big place at Cape May, at one time a fashionable watering place. He bought for 80,000 dols. a property that cost 800,000 in the flush times before the War, made 12,000 dols. on his investment, 30,000 last year, and expects to clear 50,000 this. "His plunging now," he told a reporter who tried to draw him, "is confined to an occasional dip in the briny." But the old Adam still lives in the man. "Been to the races lately?" asked the visitor by way of a feeler. "No," Walton answered carelessly. "Given it up entirely." "Still, you would have enjoyed that finish between Montana and Potomac in the Realisation." The whole man changed in a minute. "Was you there? he exclaimed eagerly, throwing grammer and indifference to the winds. "Tell me all about it." For a moment the old turfite could hear the horses' hoofs pounding down the stretch, the hoarse shout of the crowd, "Montana wins!" "No, Potomac! Potomac!" His eyes sparkled, he breathed hard, he clutched at imaginary pool tickets in his pocket; the transformation was complete, the old man was still alive.

Few men have come through accidents so splendidly as John Osborne, and this may be attributed to the excellent condition in which he is invariably to be found. He lives plainly and well; during the racing season he seldom misses doing his 20 miles walking a day, and to see him stripped is to find him full of muscle and altogether in the kind of trim in which we expect to find a prize-fighter on the day of an important battle. After all the talk about Golden Arrow, it seems that £2,000 only was offered for him by Mr. E. C. Clayton. At the same time Harry Hall is very anxious to meet Windgall again, and has been heard to say, "I'll give him Windgall the next time," as he muses over his expensive journey to Newmarket with Golden Arrow.

Most of the high price yearlings at the recent Newmarket, Hampton Court, and Beenham House sales are engaged in the classics of 1893, says "Pavo," and those purchased by John Dowson are entered in the name of Mr. Harbridge, a new employer. The 1,800 guinea foal, Democracy, is entered in Mrs. G. Barrett's name, and the latest addition to the ranks of lady owners is Mrs. Brydges Willyams, who takes so much interest in the training and running of her husband's horses.

At the Goodwood meeting of 1845 Lord George Bentinck won nine races to the Duke of Richmond's six, and Nat Marson, T. Lye, Butler, and Slye were in their heyday of fame. It was at this meeting, too, that old John Day once again sweated down to racing weight to endeavour to atone for the failing of his sons. It was by Lord George that the course was laid out in its present perfect form, and no longer string ever issued from one stable than from the precincts of Goodwood House.

E. G. Meers, winner of the Middlesex lawn tennis championship, is a wonderful example of science conquering age. Meers is 42 and his eyesight is none of the best, yet a close, critical study of the game, combined with assiduous practice, has enabled him to leave hundreds of youthful competitors behind. His great *forte* is in accurate placing and passing. His service is neither swift nor tricky, and is, perhaps, his weakest point. Meers is a man who, once known, is always known by his black silk skull-cap—worn at all times—and pair of eye-glasses.

Mr. "Abington" Baird is a gentleman who likes to win races at any cost. It has been said that he has on several occasions paid heavy sums to ride horses with chances of success, but backers have no cause to be thankful when any of his horses are seen entered in races, says *Gale's Mirror*. For instance, during the past week, although riding several times, he was successful in but a few events, the most curious affair being that the other day, owning, as it is believed he does, the best part of Jezreel, he selected to ride Orpheus. With Tom Cannon up on the former he was easily defeated.

How neatly and completely have the Thames eight turned the tables on London in the Metropolitan and Walton regattas. I wonder how much of the success of the Thames men is due to the substitution of Drake-Smith for Gardner at stroke, and whether the re-organised Thames crew could not smash up their Henley rivals—Leander?

A. Ibbot, the winner of the long distance swimming championship, is captain of the Dreadnought Club, and has long been known as a powerful and finished swimmer. The race was hardly ever in doubt, for though Henry, and afterwards France, made a bit of a fight, Ibbot was able to take the lead whenever he made an effort.

A. E. France, who has won the championship three years in succession—1886-7-8, made a fair second to Ibbot, and Henry, last year's winner, looked like making it hot till he was attacked by cramp and forced to retire. J. F. Smart—another Dreadnought swimmer—came in third, and might have done better had he husbanded his strength a little more in the earlier stages.

Miss E. M. Shackle, by winning the Middlesex Ladies' Tennis Championship, has now gained four championships this season. This is a record which I don't think has ever been beaten, and as Miss Shackle is younger than most of the other lady champions there is every likehood that she will prove a worthy successor to Miss L. Dod when that lady retires.

The English Rugby team in South Africa is doing far too well against the clubs out there. In the six matches they have played, the English fifteen have won them all, scoring 20 goals and 14 tries against a single try. It is to be hoped that in the return games the Englishmen will play weaker teams, or abate their ardor somewhat.

A handsome two year old colt that had secured first prize at the Cork Show the other day has now been disposed of by the owner, Mr. D. H. Young, Carriganline, for 160 guineas. This promising young Irish steed has been purchased on commission for his Majesty the King of Italy.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

Dear, Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

THE NEW WEBSTER.

An entirely New Edition, thoroughly Revised, considerably Enlarged, and Reset in New Type.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

2118 pages, 3500 Illustrations, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.; half-calf, £2 2s.; half-Russia, £2 5s.;

'A magnificent Edition of Webster's immortal Dictionary.'—*Daily Telegraph.*

'We recommend the New Webster to every man of business, every father, every teacher.' *St. James' Gazette.*

'The best existing English dictionary in one volume.'—*Guardian.*

Prospectuses, with Specimen Pages, Press Notices, and Literary Opinions, on application.

London: G. BELL & SONS, and all Booksellers.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr Sims Reeves.

MR. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know, and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.

Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.

Wholesale Rates upon Application.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.

YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.	Unnatural Excitement.
Mental Depression.	Giddiness.	Errors in Diet.
Skin Eruptions.	Liver Derangements.	Thirst, &c.
Constipation.	Feverishness.	Impure Blood.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" *versus* BRANDY.—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause. For the latter we used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which is simply invaluable."—*Coral Lands*, Vol. I.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Discase complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, the flower of the flock."

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),

7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA. KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.

12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)
8 Years Old ** (Blue Capsule.)
5 Years Old * (Green Capsule.)

BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of

Improved Patent Consolidated

EMERY DISCS.

GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:

Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.

Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for Cadbury's Cocoa. Always question your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and dropped preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicinal character associated with Cocoa is, *prima facie* evidence that it is not pure.

Digitized by the National Library of India from the Government Collection on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK.
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY. Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Co; Bombay: Kemp & Co; Calcutta: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS: J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents, H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

BINET'S
DRY ELITE
CHAMPAGNE.

This really excellent Wine is in increasing demand everywhere. It has but once to be tried to be always afterwards ordered.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Rs. 66 per dozen Quarts.
Rs. 69 per 2 dozen Pints.

Sample bottle sent per V. P. P. free of Railway freight.

TO OPEN ON 1st September.
IMPORTANT TO TOURISTS. IMPORTANT TO THE SHIPPING.
S. J. TELLERY AND Co.,
DELHI, CALCUTTA, SIMLA.

THE well-known Dealers & Makers of every description of Indian Art Ware and Curios, will open their Unique and Magnificent Show in

BOMBAY,
8, ESPLANADE ROW,
Opposite University Clock Tower.

FIXED PRICES and every Article marked in PLAIN FIGURES.

INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES
Of First Quality only.

AN UNRIVALLED SHOW.

WEDDING PRESENTS. BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL GOING HOME. IMPORTANT FOR HOME PRESENTS.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st. LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.
London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap
FOR TOILET & NURSERY.
Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.
REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.
FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN
Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. *(Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)*
"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."
REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

STANLEY CIGARS

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of

SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL
GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS.

These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the

"STANLEY CIGARS."
THEY ARE
THE FINEST IN INDIA.
The most delicious made,
A REAL LUXURY.

This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.

They are made in Two Sizes.

No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0
„ 2 „ „ 100 „ 3 8

Smoke no others.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.
GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1889.
GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

BOTOT TOOTH PASTE
BOTOT BATH TOOTH POWDER
SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR
THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR
Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE
EAU DE BOTOT
The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS.
PARIS, 17, RUE DE LA PAIX.
In all the best Houses of BOMBAY and 78a, ESPLANADE ROAD.
See each article bears the signature:

PASTA MACK
PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.
TRADE MARK.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

Trade W Mark. **WILKINSON'S** Trade W Mark.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1828.
SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, madam.
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
Extra concentrated (Right) made only by The Crown Perfumery Co., 177, New Bond Street London.
Sold Everywhere.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. REYNELL & Co., 4, Wellington Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.